

MOOSE JAW

VOL. VI.—NO. 38.

MOOSE JAW, N. W. T., FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1895.

\$150 PER ANNUM.

SPRING
1895.

ANOTHER cold winter will soon be over and people will be thinking of raiment more appropriate for the new season. The first question that comes up is, What kind of a new dress will I buy this spring? That question can be easily solved by calling at T. W. ROBINSON'S and taking a look through the large and varied stock of new season's goods, in all the latest and newest fabrics, such as

Dress Ducking,
Wool Challies,
Cotton Challies,
Chambrays,
Ginghams, Etc.
Sateen Prints,
Figured Sateen Prints,
Tweed Effect Prints,
German Prints,
Indigo Blue Prints,
Turkey Red Prints,
Light & Dark Prints,
all prices; just think of the assortment you have to choose from—over two hundred patterns.

Embroidery!

A good line of new patterns just arrived commencing at 4 cents per yard.

Lawns, Muslins,

Check, stripe and plain. See the new skirt lawn, nicely tucked and hem-stitched at 18 and 35 cents.

We have also received a consignment of ladies' spring
Mantles & Capes

Some of the latest styles in black, water-proof cloth, Tweed and Melton, light and dark colors; very stylish goods.

Men's Wear.

An elegant range of Ties just to hand. Some of the nobbiest styles on the market. Drop in boys and take a look through them.

Collars and Cuffs.

New Shirts. We start the price at 25 cts., and can give you a good flannel shirt; its the best in the market for the money. "Seeing is buying." A heavier one at 45 cts. A good shirt at 50 cts., and so on. Any price you wish. Best value ever offered in these goods.

Hats and Caps. Boys' caps at 10 cts. and up to 75 cts. Men's caps, all prices, shapes and styles; can give you a good blue serge suit for \$5.00 and up.

Tweed Pants, Overall Pants, Smocks, etc. New stock of all these goods have arrived and customers will find a good assortment to select from. A pleasure to show you through and quote prices.

N.B.—A beautiful assortment of new evaporated and canned fruits received direct from San Francisco. Extra quality and lower prices than ever. See our Fruit Window.

T. W. ROBINSON.

NOW THEY'RE AT IT.

DAVIN AND HITCHCOCK TOGETHER ON THE STUMP.

The Patron Wind Neatly Choked Off (and B feeling Aroused Thereby) — Ross "Combs" the Old War Horse—Hitchcock's Maiden Effort Wildly Cheered.

The public meeting of the Conservatives on Tuesday was called for half past one. Messrs. McInnis and Hitchcock were invited to meet Mr. Davin. Nearly all the Regina people present (of whom there were about thirty) including the Patron candidate, went home on the five o'clock train; it was the general understanding that they should go then. Notwithstanding this understanding, and the fact that Mr. McInnis was brought from Regina to address the meeting, Mr. Davin came to the meeting 35 minutes late, and consumed two hours and twenty minutes in his speech, leaving only 35 minutes interim before train time, which Mr. Hitchcock was asked to fill. Mr. McInnis' home engagements made it impossible for him to remain another day; he announced another meeting for Saturday, 23rd March, and went home—and the battle went on apace. At 1:30 the town hall was completely filled—the body of the hall and the platform being alike crowded. It was a good natured crowd, and it waited with exemplary patience until 2:05, when Mr. Davin arrived with a lame apology for his tardiness. Mr. T. B. Baker presided. Referring to the necessity of order, and without further preliminary remarks, he called

MR. DAVIN, who received with applause, and remarked that Moose Jaw turned out absolutely the best audience of any place in this country.

The chairman properly gave the interruptors an unmistakable warning. Mr. Davin touched upon the Patrons and their programme. He had written and spoken on the lines of that programme before his entry into parliament. He coined the term "Tariff Reform." The newspapers attacked him for preaching the doctrine of Tariff Reform and Sir John Macdonald commended him. When elected he had moved for reduction on duties on the very items that the Patrons wanted reduction on. So he had no controversy with the Patrons. He got them the ballot. The Patrons could get more Tariff Reform from the Conservative party than they could get from any possible government of either the Liberal or Patron movement.

Mr. Davin said his only controversy was with the party of his friend Mr. Hitchcock. Then Mr. Davin proceeded with a repetition of the speech he had delivered in Winnipeg on last Saturday evening on "Has Mr. Laurier a Policy?" or the policy of the Liberal Party Against the North West. Laurier was a charming man, but the root of statesmanship was not in him. Quotation from "Othello." Laurier assailed the policy of protection, and although it would be an impossibility to devise an impregnable protective tariff, all Laurier's assaults has loosened not a single brick or brought down a single coping. Mr. Davin repeated his statement of last session in the House that Foster's revised tariff was a masterpiece. Laurier was a drawing room statesman; he was an improviser of policies; but in reality he never says anything. Mr. Davin had lately met Mr. Hitchcock. He was, like his leader, he believed, a charming man. He was sorry Mr. Hitchcock would have to bear the sins of his political fathers. In 1876 Liberals were Protectionists, then Commercial Unionists, then advocates of Unrestricted Reciprocity, sometimes for Free Trade, now Revenue Tariffists and for Free Trade as it is in England; and "mark you," said Mr. Davin, "they will not disturb the manufacturers." The party was like its leader—in words of sacred writ, "Unstable as water."

Another anecdote, then Mr. Davin dealt with Mr. Laurier's North-West troupe—meagerness; after which he diagnosed the impulses which kept men in the turmoil and strife of politics, in which a conversation with Sir John Thompson played a part. Laurier in Winnipeg said he stood on his native land. "By whose grace?" queried Mr. Davin. Manitoba was part of Confederation because and by reason of the bold policy of the Conservative party. Laurier implied that

Winnipeggers had not realized their hopes. Who ever did? But who built Winnipeg? Without the C.P.R. where is Winnipeg?

He contended that governments should be considered practically, not ideally; then touched Mackenzie and his Fort Francis locks, water-stretches, &c. Blake got it next. Blake and Mackenzie lacked the heroic will. Then he viewed the commercial depression, and boasted of Foster's latest loan, subsequently getting back to Laurier at Montreal. He excused Tupper's glowing prediction of 640,000,000 bushels of wheat, and sales of lands to pay for the C.P.R., by contending that a cheerful spirit was a god send, and that it is better that the lands are not sold.

Coming around to the Patrons again Mr. Davin told of winning a cent against \$5.00, on a bet that the Patrons would not bring out a farmer against him. He thought the Patrons in convention got so mixed up in the secess of voting on aspirants that they didn't know what they nominated. In place of an agricultural production they got printer's ink. He ripped into an article that appeared in the Regina Standard of last week signed "J. W. H." and characterized it as a demi-semi ecclesiastical, hatched-up, patched-up, musty sort of document that had been forced to do business ecclesiastically on former occasions, and now was used for political ends.

The Liberals work against immigration, Mr. Davin urged. They would have sacrificed Confederation to economy in regard to the C.P.R. Mills and Cartwright always opposed N.W. legislation.

He supposed Mr. Hitchcock was a university man.

"No," said that gentleman.

Then he concluded he must have attended debating class.

"Never," replied Mr. H.

"Well, I fear," said Mr. Davin, "his political education has been hopelessly neglected." Back to Laurier he went, quoting that gentleman's comparison of protection to slavery, and secured his first lone voice point after an hour and fifteen minutes labor by showing that to make this a good comparison it must needs be shown that slavery was ratified by a negro population and a negro government.

He revived the old argument about taxing the breakfast table, and quoted vicious figures from an almanac showing the amount of taxes collected in England; then rehearsed Foster's argument that the farmers need not kick if the N. P. does draw population from the country to the cities as it enlarges farmers' markets, and excused the enormous increase in Dominion expenditure by saying that we have enlarged our house and are living in great style. It takes more to keep a family of 12 than of 2.

Addressing himself to railway men, he told them he had looked after them. He had introduced bills but they didn't pass. He was an independent man. In 1891 he divided the House and reduced the government majority to 14. Then the government took up all his bills and passed all but the railway bill. He was the man instrument in securing the withdrawal of Thompson's drastic provision against conductors last session. He told how all but three members and himself weakened in the railway committee room in the presence of the companies' solicitors.

He promised if God spared his political life he would move to secure an Alien Labor law, and referred to the last C. P. R. strike of which he thought no word had appeared in The Leader, whereas, another paper had criticized it.

Upon resuming his seat Mr. Davin was applauded.

MR. HITCHCOCK

was greeted with tremendous cheering, and the applause and cheering with which his speech was frequently interrupted proved that he has no lack of friends in Moose Jaw. He said it was the first time he had attempted to speak to a public audience, as it was the first time he had listened to Mr. Davin, with whose powers of oratory he confessed himself impressed. Mr. Davin undoubtedly was a master of blarney, and his only regret was that when he visited Blarney Castle in Ireland last year, he had not secured inoculation by the approved process.

Mr. Hitchcock had seen a Conservative in politics. Some had stated he was an American. That was not the fact. His parents live in England. He had lived in the United States some eleven years, and he could say for the Americans, as he could say for Englishmen and Canadians, that as a

body they were good people, who attempted no imposition. He had become a Liberal through conviction. He had studied the policies of the parties from his own stand-point, and had come to the conclusion that a policy of protection was not in the best interest of Canada. This was simply his own opinion—he wanted no one to accept his word for it that such was the case; he believed every man should work the question out for himself. But he had studied it, and come to the conclusion as stated. He thought the dy-in-the-wool politician was out of date. Politics should no more grow to a man than a shirt. If allowed to, they were both bound to get dirty. But it was only right to change from conviction—not for sake of a post office, say at Marlborough. He did not think that either party could claim to include all the good people, nor all the bad people. He said Laurier's policy was scarcely such a school-boy affair as Mr. Davin had painted it. "What," said he, "has protection done for you or me?" If the N. P. has done anything it has built up cities like Montreal and Toronto at the expense of rural sections of the country—it has enabled the formation of trusts and combines, which can compete successfully against all corners in Australia and Argentina, but claim to be unable to compete at home. He thought something was surely wrong when Ontario implement makers could sell reapers cheaper in Argentina than in the North-West. Comparing prices he said that a gang plow that is quoted in Chicago at \$37.00 is quoted in Toronto at \$57.00. The fact is that the present average 33 1/2 per cent tariff is prohibitive, and public revenue is decreased by it, while a 15 or 17 per cent tariff would make importation possible and would produce revenue.

He went into an analysis of the coal oil duties, showing that Canadian oil men make more revenue than the government by the tariff, while consumers are taxed 100 per cent on their oil. That was clearly not relieving the taxation of the poor people or the farmers; for they were just the ones who had to use coal oil. He quoted many items from the tariff, showing that higher duties are collected on cheaper goods than poorer people buy, than upon the supplies of the rich. The government did this because the poorer people were unable to fight the policy, as the rich could if they were discriminated against.

He said Mr. Davin had great ability to present the case for the government. What had he proven? He acknowledged that for himself it required an effort for him to speak at all, and if he made a poor presentation of the Liberal policy, he wanted to take the blame; it was not the fault of the policy.

The prohibitive duties put money in the pockets of a few manufacturers, and these men put up the hoodie to keep the government in power; he had no doubt Mr. Davin had received a share, but he believed the time had gone by when flowery orators could successfully go about the country and bamboozle people with cock-and-bull stories—what I said to Judge Mohr and vice versa. Whatever claim the Conservative party once had upon Canada, they had forfeited by mismanagement and boodling.

"If you farmers want protection," said Mr. Hitchcock, "don't elect me. In that case I can stand protection as long as most of you, and perhaps longer. Protection does not hurt me to the extent that it hurts farmers."

Mr. Davin had talked of befriending railway men, as if that were some unusual thing. Is there something peculiar about railway men that it should be unusual for them to have friends?

On the school question—which Mr. Davin failed to mention—he believed in provincial rights and national, non-sectarian schools, and would vote for them regardless of party.

He was in favor of Prohibition personally—was not a drinking man—and thought a plebiscite was a fair way to ascertain the sense of the people upon the question. He was opposed to local option.

He strongly believed in preserving the present standard of the Mounted Police force.

Regarding an Alien labor law, having been a resident of the States, he knew that the law there was not aimed against Canada when it was passed. Anyone who had seen the hordes of foreigners who at one time poured into New York could not question the wisdom of the States in passing the law. But if it was put in force against Canadians, as has been done, he heartily-favored taking steps to reciprocate in that regard.

In conclusion Mr. Hitchcock said if the people voted as conscience dictated and in their own interest, he had no doubt that he would be elected. He would follow the Liberal party just as long as they adhered to their declared policy and acted for the interest of the North-West, and no longer. Mr. Hitchcock was heartily cheered, and sat down having surprised his most intimate acquaintances by the lucidity of his statements. He afterwards received congratulations from Conservatives, Patrons and Liberals upon the success of his maiden platform effort.

It now being train time

MR. MCINNIS

said that he was obliged to leave. He was there as the guest of the Conservative Association, and thought he was not fairly dealt with in being precluded from speaking. He announced a meeting in the same place for Saturday, 23rd March, to which the other candidates are invited. The chairman hotly resented Mr. McInnis' insinuation of unfair treatment. He did not know Mr. McInnis had to leave. In any case it was Mr. Davin's meeting and that gentleman had a right to speak as long as he chose. If Mr. McInnis would go on and speak he could have the floor as long as he wished.

For a minute pandemonium reigned. The audience shouted "McInnis is right," "Stay and speak," "Give it to him," etc. Mr. McInnis went, and as he went he was cheered to the echo. The chair then said any gentleman would be allowed 15 minutes.

Mr. Nelson, Conservative, said it was an insult to ask a man to speak for 15 minutes. He would give his time to Mr. Ross. Subsequently Mr. Wm. Watson said he had intended speaking, but would also allow Mr. Ross his time.

MR. ROSS

got an ovation. He said as Moose Jaw had become a pivotal point in politics, temperance, etc., he thought we would have to provide a convention hall of greater dimensions. He was glad the Conservatives had chosen Mr. Davin again, as that gentleman had a record which was interesting to meditate upon—it was easier of attack than the record of any man in the N. P. He had in fact a record unparalleled for voicing independent opinions and failing to back them by his vote. Only once did he stay and vote—that was on the second homestead question when the government was apparently tottering. As soon as it was seen that it was still on its feet he whipped into line again, and in a month, to show what a subservient follower he was, he went out campaigning against poor old Jimmy Trow in Perth—a man whom Conservatives and Liberals alike loved and respected. Mr. Davin claims to support the Patron's tariff reform plank—a tariff for revenue plank—a plank aimed against protection—then how in the name of common sense can he ask for a Conservative vote? The vital principle of Conservative policy is protection.

Mr. Davin told us Laurier was a charming man, a splendid man. At a non-political banquet given to Laurier in Regina, Mr. Davin said Laurier was the orator of Canada. Next day in that paper which he is so fond of, he told us that \$25,000 of the stock in it, but he don't own it. In the Leader Mr. Davin said that six men in the Assembly could speak better than Laurier, and a seventh as well. That's Mr. Davin's sincerity.

To the alleged hostility of the Liberals towards the North-West, Mr. Ross referred, saying that it seemed incumbent upon the Opposition to criticize every government measure. He himself believed the system was wrong, but it was the system, and if the parties changed places, Conservatives would do just as the Liberals do.

Mr. Davin spoke of the Fort Francis locks as sinking in the nostrils of the people of Canada. "I tell you," exclaimed Mr. Ross, "the less you say of public works to the people of this country the better for your government. With the Langevin episode—upon which Mr. Davin did speak but failed to vote—the Curran bridge scandal, and the Caron steals fresh in the minds of Canadians, it little becomes you to revive the ancient history of the Mackenzie region."

Mr. Ross said that when Davin decanted upon free trade as it is in England, he underestimated the intelligence of his audience. They knew and he knew that free trade, as it is in England, is an impossibility for Canada to-day, and so Mr. Laurier hastened it. The revenue must be collected by tariff, but Mr. Ross believed with the Patrons that great retrenchment in the annual expenditure was possible. The Conservatives have added \$14,000,000 to the annual expenditure, and increased the Ministry to seventeen members. Had the population increased in like proportion? The census told a different tale. Well, as Mr. Davin had been extending the rooms of the house faster than the children came.

Mr. Ross characterized as the vilest rot Mr. Davin's instance of protection building up a cheese market, and said it was as reasonable to say that the N. P. would raise the price of wheat. Said he, "Which is more reasonable, to tax people to make them rich, or to allow them to buy in the free markets, and make themselves rich?"

Mr. Davin had a policy—a purely Davinian policy; he always had one prior to elections. This time he telegraphed it to his friends in German. "I don't know much of German," said Mr. Ross, "just about as much (turning to Mr. Davin) as you knew about Gaelic that time you spoke in the Crofter settlement; but I had this translation: 'Seed grain, 19 cheep factories not hospitals. The hospital location was not decided.' Mr. Davin didn't know whether to give it to his beloved people at Balgonie, his own peculiar people at Regina, or his very good friends at Moose Jaw; he gives it a little shy at Swift Current, Maple Creek and Medicine Hat too; but that will be settled after election. Mr. Ross thought the hospital was a good scheme, Mr. Davin had found in Ottawa that tuberculosis had tainted every joint of the body politic, and it were well that he prepare a place. He

believed Mr. Davin was himself aware that he was going into a political decline. Retorting to a seed grain delegation headed by Mr. Geo. Brown, that some weeks since called on Mr. Davin, Mr. Ross unfolded a tale. Mr. Davin told the delegation they would have to strengthen his hands—his hands need a good deal of strengthening—for last year he got the seed grain only after debating the matter all night, and literally tiring out the Opposition. Ross opened Hansard, and declared that that self-same all-night debate on seed grain lasted just seven minutes—that there was no objection at all—a few natural questions were asked, and the item passed. He would not accuse Davin of falsifying; he probably had had an all night session that time, and was simply mistaken about the place where it occurred. It might have been with Daly in place of the Opposition.

Davin was going to move for an Alien Labor law; why had he not done so in previous sessions?

Ross contended that Davin worked against Territorial responsible government. He indeed once moved for a measure of it in the House, but Hansard told that he said to the House that he never met but two men in the North-West who favored it. That was one way to press for it. He (Ross) had moved in that matter himself, and a public meeting in Moose Jaw unanimously endorsed him, but Davin knew of only two people who favored it. When the Assembly had the trouble with Royal in 1888, what assistance did Mr. Davin give? He upheld Royal in every move, and why? Because a change of system meant that he would no more receive the printing contracts at his own fat prices. Since the change came, Davin had not received a single sessional contract—he can not compete in a tender system. For a time Haultain and Royal got along together, but presently Haultain found that there was a "nigger in the fence," and he resigned. N. F. Davin—the printing was the cause.

In the question of townsite lands, Davin had never moved in the interests of the North-West. Ross promised, if he were given opportunity at a future meeting to go fully into that matter.

After discussing the merits of the Liberal candidate, Ross gave a word to the Patrons. The Liberals did not profess to have a protecting wing over them, as Davin did. If you are a Patron, said Ross, vote for McInnis. But if you do not vote for him, and if you are a Patron from conviction, you must vote for Hitchcock; as a Patron you cannot vote for Davin.

Ross said, judging from the first meeting, the campaign promised to be a merry one. From now forward, it will be found that the Liberals will ask no one to vote contrary to conviction and principle.

In closing Ross stated he had in his brief time said more about Davin than he ever said behind that gentleman's back.

MR. DAVIN

thought Ross exhibited personal feeling in his remarks. He denied the statement regarding the Royal trouble, and attempted to justify his statement in the House responsible government. He was always ready to press North-West matters, whether regarding townsites or anything else. Of the Moose Jaw man he said St. Laurent's report would soon be up. The engineer reported that the local engineer's scheme would cost \$335,000. He thought he would secure a grant of \$23,000 for the work. He explained his connection with Gage's hospital proposal and denied all knowledge of the German telegram in the Leader. He spoke largely of the present seed grain distribution, and objected to the local government taking credit for what he had done. He explained his failure to vote on his opinions by the plea that to retain any power with the government, he had to remain within the ranks of the party. In the party he was a greater power than the whole Opposition. In effect Davin said "I'm a corker." He argued that a vote cuts a man's throat, and that would be a great engine. He palliated Caron's crime, stood to the cheese protection policy, and charged Hitchcock with inconsistency in advocating an Alien Labor law, as that means protection.

Being questioned about schools, Davin said he favored provincial rights and national, non-sectarian schools (Hitchcock's words). "Prohibition?" asked the audience. "I am not a prohibitionist," answered the hard. Nor did he favor a plebiscite.

He complimented Hitchcock on his first speech, and said he was glad to have such a man for his opponent.

With a vote of thanks to the chairman three rousing cheers for Hitchcock and three more for McInnis the meeting ended.

Conservative Convention.

The following delegates attended the Conservative convention held on Tuesday: Regina—N. F. Davin, J. A. MacCall, G. McInnis, W. G. Hamilton, C. J. McKusick, Jno. Secord, Dr. C. Dutton, Chas. Willoughby, P. Lamont, J. F. Henson, Andrew Martin, Hugh Armour, H. J. Tinslie, Fred Crapper, Moose Jaw—T. B. Baker, C. A. Gage, A. Smith, W. J. Nelson, J. G. Gordon, J. H. Bunnell, Mapleford—Wm. Kiddell, Craven—F. G. Davidson, J. W. Reynolds, Harry Woodward, J. M. Charles, J. B. Hinkley, H. J. Hinkley, T. H. Hillard, Davin—J. W. Bell, Wm. Jones, Hedgesford—Thos. Barton, Pense—S. G. Marling, Tins. Brooke, Swift Current—T. Nelson, Chas. Reid, Jas. Shandier, Maple Creek—W. S. Jones, W. J. Wythe, H. H. Faugler, W. H. Craig, J. A. Bessett, Edenwauke—J. E. Richardson, Kalk.

Harry Woodward was appointed official reporter.

Mr. Tweed of Medicine Hat, wrote setting the details of his brother's skindiving, and enclosed the possibility of his accepting nomination.

Mr. Davin was unanimously nominated.

A Liberal Gain.

The hockey match on Monday evening between a team of combined Patrons and Conservatives and seven young Liberals resulted in a win for the latter. It was nip and tuck all through the game, the goals for each being scored alternately from start to finish. The Liberals won by six to five. The teams were: Liberals—Crouch, Richardson, McKenna, Wm. and Walter Singleton, Melhuish and Jordon. Patrons and Fav.—Mandigo, Keyes, Baxter, Battell, Miller, Smith and Harry Macdonald.

R.I.P.A.N.S.

ONE GIVES RELIEF.

Consumption.

Valuable treatise and two bottles of medicine sent free to any sufferer from Consumption and Post Office address. L. A. MOORE, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.

THE TIMES

Published Every Friday.
Grayson Block, Main Street.
Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

WALTER SCOTT, Editor and Proprietor.
Subscription, \$1.50 per year.
Schedule of Advertising Rates on Application.

Advertisements of Wants, To Let, Lost, Found, etc., when under 1 inch, will be inserted for 25c; subsequent insertions 10c each.
All transient advertisements, such as by-laws, Mortgage and Sheriff Sales, Assignments, and also Government and Corporation notices, inserted once for 12c per line; subsequent insertions 5c—solid nonpareil measurement.

JOB PRINTING
Our job department is equipped with every appliance necessary for turning out first class work at shortest notice. Prices moderate.

The Moose Jaw Times.

"And what is it, wit—
Would it be worthier?" —Byron.

FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1895.

THE REASON FOR THREE-CORNERED FIGHTS.

The Winnipeg Free Press strongly advises the Liberals of North Simcoe, Ont., to support McCarthy, because McCarthy is opposed to the N.P. The advice is sensible, and should be followed. The same Free Press set up a Jugubrious howl because there was a possibility that the Liberals would fall in with the Patrons of Manitoba and the North-West in the effort to make mince meat of that same N.P. How shall this inconsistency be explained? Very simply. McCarthy and his party have no numerical strength. His success would mean a vote against the present government, while it would constitute no appreciable brake upon a possible succeeding Liberal government. But the Patrons give promise of possessing a very considerable voting strength in the next House; here is the cause of the Free Press' antagonism to the Patrons,—here is the proof that the Liberal party cares more for power than for the interest of good government. With a strong Patron contingent in Parliament, the Liberals know that a Liberal government would have only limited power; they want unlimited power, therefore they oppose the Patrons with the same party bigotry that they exhibit towards the Conservatives.

Unlimited power is a dangerous possession for any government—dangerous to the interests of the governed. With a servile majority of sixty at its back, the present government has unlimited power. An unblushing use of its power has alienated the support of a very large number of Conservatives; thus it is clear that unlimited power is dangerous to a government's own stability.

The Liberals have eagerly pointed out the similarity between their platform and that of the Patrons. A few days ago The Globe contained a thorough analysis of the two, showing a very close relationship. It is then argued that, their objects being identical, the Patrons should support Liberal candidates.

Let us state an argument: If the objects of the Liberals and Patrons are identical, the Patron members elected will of necessity support the installation of a Liberal government and,—their objects being identical, mark you—will be obliged to continue the support of the Liberal government, just so long as the Liberals continue to pursue those objects. Now, is it not clear, if the Liberals honestly intend to adhere to the line laid down in their platform, that it can make no difference to them whether the membership of the House consists of Patrons or Liberals? If their objects are identical, their actions, if consistent, must also be identical. The Liberals say that the object of the Patrons are identical with their own, but their present action in opposing Patrons in nearly every constituency where Patron candidates are offered, gives the lie to their profession.

Can the same language be applied to the Patrons? It can not. While the Patrons advocate the same Trade Policy as the Liberals, and while their contentions regarding the division of

constituencies and the preparation of voters' lists are practically similar, further than that the Patrons do not say that their objects are identical with the Liberal policy. Stated concisely, the point of extreme difference is that the Liberals crave office—power to distribute fat patronage among their friends to the subversion of economy;—while the Patrons' aim is to restrict such power, which has been used to the detriment and disgrace of Canada. The party motto is "To the victors belong the spoils." The Patrons contend that a worn out party hack has no more right to office in the gift of his party than has a superior applicant who has belonged to another party. Party government is just what the name implies; government in the interest of members of the party. The present Conservative government treats Liberals as aliens; no Liberal is now eligible for a government office. When the Liberals get their turn, if they are not restrained by an independent force, they will treat Conservatives in like manner. The Patrons say that a government should govern for the whole people—that every citizen is a taxpayer, and should have equal privilege with his fellow. It is on this principle that Patron candidates have been nominated, and it is against this principle that Liberal candidates are being nominated to oppose them.

Between the Conservatives and Patrons in this election, there is a clear principle involved, viz., Protection vs. Tariff for Revenue Only; and the Conservatives have the virtue of consistency in the battle. The Liberals cannot state a principle which will bear the light of day to give color of consistency to their war on the Patrons. Both the old parties now fear the success of the Patrons more than they fear each other, for Patron success means the abolition of the spoils system; and with no spoils at the goal, the ambition of the parties will be very materially lessened.

ALL, HOW SAGE!

"A person would naturally suppose that a local paper would support a citizen of its own town as a candidate in a parliamentary election campaign. Although there is a marked similarity in the platforms of the Liberal and Patron candidates running in this constituency, The Moose Jaw Times passes over the fact that Mr. Hitchcock, the Liberal candidate, is a resident of Moose Jaw, and throws in its influence with Mr. McInnis, of Regina, the Patrons of Industry candidate.—Medicine Hat News.

It is doubtful whether The News is inclined to commend or condemn The Times' course, and we scarcely know how to take its philosophy. The News carries its neutrality too far. We would prefer to know its candid opinion of our conduct. If it supports us in striving for the triumph of principle over sectionalism, we are grateful for its endorsement. But if it thinks that a "local" cry should prevail in a question of such magnitude as the Parliamentary representation of the banner District of the North West, then we have nothing to say. Such a plea is beneath contempt. In a preceding article we endeavor to show the radical difference of principle which divides the Liberals from the Patrons. It is that difference which divides our support from the Liberals.

If partyism counted, or if locality counted, or if personal friendship counted, or if individual self-interest counted with The Times in this election, we would be found supporting Mr. Hitchcock. These things have not been allowed to count. We have strenuously advocated Patron principles, and to be consistent we must strenuously work for the return of the Patron candidate. We will do so. Does The News follow our reasoning? Does it dare to follow our example? For principle's sake, for manhood's sake, for your country's sake, for God's sake, come out, dear News, and let us see where you stand! You've been in hiding long enough; your wings will never grow if you don't spread them. In the late election in your local District we recollect that you failed to do "what a person would naturally suppose you would have done,"—you failed to support Mr. Tweed of your own town. Take off your coat this time, and give us the measure of your muscle.

Catharrh Relieved in 10 to 60 Minutes.—One short puff of the breath through the Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catharrh Powder, diffuses this Powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use, it relieves instantly, and permanently cures Catharrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis and Deafness. 60 cents. Sold by W. W. Boie.

Oats - and - Chopped - Feed.

JUST RECEIVED

Window shades and window curtain poles.

Lowest Prices for Cash only.

R. BOGUE.

THIS IS AN AGE OF PROGRESS.

The Calgary Herald, unwittingly, we are sure, gave currency to a malicious and false statement that Mr. McInnis won the Patron nomination by guaranteeing to pay the election expenses and deposit. Upon request, The Herald sets it right. It is a straight Conservative journal, nevertheless it says it would like to see Brother McInnis elected; but it is sure he has not the ghost of a chance in a three-cornered fight. The Herald is drawing its argument from past conditions. It thinks it knows this constituency, but it forgets that political conditions are mutable. A few weeks ago we held the same opinion that The Herald holds now. So strongly did we hold it that we believed the Liberals could not fail to be impressed with the same idea, and that accordingly, they would refrain from bringing out a man. Within the past fifteen days we have had presented to us good reasons to change our opinion. The Herald knows THE TIMES, and it knows that we would not stretch the truth to gain even a political advantage. Therefore when we tell The Herald that the chances for Mr. McInnis' election are as good as Mr. Davin's, and slightly better than Mr. Hitchcock's, we are confident that The Herald will believe us. There are many shrewd calculators who believe that Mr. Davin to-day stands the weakest of the three. THE TIMES' opinion is as expressed; and although political predictions are at best shaky calculations, yet ours is given in good faith, and we know that it is of sufficient value to materially alter The Herald's view. With the Liberal out, McInnis had a walk-over; with the Patron out, Hitchcock would have had a good fighting chance; with the three in it, it is victory for the best fighter, and in that regard McInnis will not be found lacking.

BRAITHWAITE IS THE MAN.

The Templar says:—The Liberal party in Macdonald, Man., has nominated Mr. Ferguson, farmer, to contest the riding in its interest. He is a Patron, it is said. The regular Patron candidate is Mr. Braithwaite, Grand President of that Order, and a man eminently entitled to the vote of the Protectionists. We trust that our friends will recognize the wisdom of electing the candidate of a party committed to Protection, and not waste their votes on a man who cannot go in advance of a party that has only promised a Dominion plebiscite.

LIBERAL FOLLY.

A Liberal of Portage la Prairie in a private letter says:— "So J. K. is in it. I read a report of the Moose Jaw meeting in THE TIMES and like J. K.'s speech very much. It has an honest, genuine tone that should take every time. These three-cornered fights, however, are very uncertain. It seems a great pity that the Liberals here could not fall in line with Braithwaite. I think they would have done so, but Martin was determined that he would rather see defeat here than do so. Ferguson, the Liberal candidate, seems to be very reserved and backward, and his speech here was a fluke. Braithwaite is a cracker, and should be the man."

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.—Dr. Agnew's cure for the heart gives perfect relief in all cases of organic or sympathetic heart disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for palpitation, shortness of breath, smothering spells, pain in left side and all symptoms of a diseased heart. One dose convinces. Sold by W. W. Boie.

Relief in Six Hours.—Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "GREAT SOUTHERN KIDNEY CURE." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by W. W. Boie, Druggist.

HITCHCOCK & McCULLOCH,

BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.

MOOSE JAW.

Agents.—Bank of Montreal

WOOL.

KINNAIRD, SHAW & CO., Midnapore Mills.

CALGARY, - N.W.T., Are prepared to give a fair price for wool delivered at Midnapore Siding on the Calgary & Edmonton railway in exchange for Blankets, Flannels, Tweeds and Yarns, all manufactured of pure fresh wool, and free from shoddy or admixture of any kind, at fair current prices.

These goods are similar to home spun, and of good wearing quality.

Blankets, any color or size, \$5 to \$8 a pair. Tweed, from 60c. to \$1 a yard. Flannels, from 30c. to 50c. Shirts, \$2.00 to \$2.50. Vests and Drawers, \$1.25 to \$1.50. Suits to measure, \$16 to \$18. Samples or instructions for self measurement sent on application.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS ROYAL MAIL LINES.

The Cheapest and Quickest —ROUTE— to the —OLD - COUNTRY!

SAILING DATES. FROM HALIFAX. Numidian-Allan Line, Mar. 16. Mongolian-Allan Line, Mar. 30. Vancouver-Dominion Line, Mar. 9. Oregon-Dominion Line, Mar. 23. FROM NEW YORK. New York-American Line, Mar. 6. Berlin-American Line, Mar. 13. Adriatic-White Star Line, Mar. 6. Teutonic-White Star Line, Mar. 13. State of California, Mar. 30. State of Nebraska, Mar. 16. Walesland-Red Star Line, Mar. 6. Belgelander-Red Star Line, Mar. 13. Cabin, \$40, \$45, \$50, \$60, \$70, \$80. Intermediate, \$25 to \$35; Steerage \$10 and upwards.

Passengers ticketed through to all points in Great Britain and Ireland and at special low rates to all parts of the European continent. Prepaid passage arranged from all points. Apply to nearest Railway or Steamship Agent, to J. K. STEVENSON, Agent, Moose Jaw. ROBERT KEIL, General Passenger Agt., Winnipeg

OYSTERS IN BULK.

Prepared to suit the most fastidious. Cooked to please every customer—in every known style and form.

HARRY HEALEY, THE CONFECTIONER.

PHOENIX SHAVING PARLOR.

FOR FIRST CLASS Hair Cutting, Shaving, Shampooing, Seafoaming

GO TO H. W. Carter, COR. MAIN & RIVER STS.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED. Choice brands of Imported and Domestic Cigars and Cigarettes always on hand.

Ottawa Hotel.

Elaborately fitted up with latest improvements. Lighted throughout with electric light. Billiard hall and commercial rooms in connection. Every accommodation for the travelling public. Choice Liquors and Cigars.

R. H. W. HOLT, PROPRIETOR. Hogs bought and sold. Fine Dressed Hogs on hand for sale.

For Sale Cheap.

CAMPBELL'S STOCK, BUSINESS & PROPERTY.

Stoves, Silverware, Glass, Piano, Organ, Furniture.



Dishes, Granite ware, Brushes, Paints, Oils, Hardware, Tinware, Etc.

Store, House and Lot, also 4 separate lots close to business portion of the town.

W. R. Campbell.

HUGH FERGUSON,

Wholesale and Retail BUTCHER

Fresh meats of all kinds constantly on hand.

FISH AND POULTRY.

Fruit and Ornamental Catalogues FREE.

Before placing your order for nursery stock, send for our illustrated and descriptive catalogue, FREE.

We carry a hardy line of stock for Manitoba.

Correspondence Solicited. STONE & WELLINGTON, Nurserymen, Toronto, Ont.

The largest nurseries in the Dominion—over seven hundred acres.

LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLES.

First-Class Livery Rigs.

Best accommodation for the travelling public.

Draying to all parts of the town.

Premises High Street. William Walsh's Old Stand.

WILSON AND McDONALD.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Direct connection with steamers at Halifax and New York for all European, South American and African points.

RETURN TICKETS:

On sale to all Pacific Coast points, Hawaiian Islands, Australia, China and Japan.

SAILINGS FROM VANCOUVER.

FOR AUSTRALIA. WARRIMOO, Feb. 16. MIDWINTER, Mar. 16.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN. EMPRESS JAPAN, Feb. 4. EMPRESS CHINA, Mar. 4.

For tickets and information apply to J. K. STEVENSON, Agent, Moose Jaw, or to ROBERT KEIL, Gen'l Passenger Agt., Winnipeg.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R.

The Popular Route to St. Paul Minneapolis Chicago

And all points in the United States and Canada; also the Kootenai coal mines.

Pullman Palace Vestibuled Sleeping and Dining Cars ON EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY TO

TORONTO, MONTREAL, Etc. And all points in Eastern Canada; St. Paul and Chicago.

An opportunity to pass through the celebrated St. Clair Tunnel. Baggage is checked through in bond, and there is no customs examination.

OCEAN PASSAGES

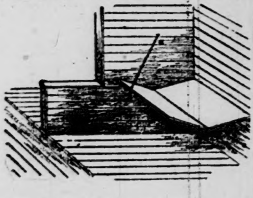
And Berths secured to and from Great Britain, Europe, China and Japan. All first-class steamship lines are represented.

Great Transcontinental Route to the Pacific Coast. For tickets and further information apply to any of the company's agents, or H. J. BELL, Ticket Agent, 496 Main St., Winnipeg. General Agent, Winnipeg, CHAS. S. FEE, Gen. Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Paul.

AGRICULTURAL

Manger And Feed Box For Cribbers.

When a horse acquires the habit of cribbing its market value and endurance are somewhat reduced. There are, however, a few exceptions to this, some of the most persistent cribbers being noted



CONTRIVANCE FOR PREVENTING CRIBBING.

for their free driving and staying power as roadsters. The habit of cribbing is clearly attributable to domestication, as it is said to be unknown among the wild horses on the plain. The cause is usually attributed to indigestion and the impure air of stables. While this may be the leading cause in many cases, it is not in all, as colts at pasture often come into quarters and cribbers. While most veterinarians have given the subject considerable study, no specific has yet been discovered for this trouble. Many suggestions as to food, time of feeding, watering, ventilation, wearing certain kinds of bits and other appliances are offered, but they usually prove of but little value.

When cribbing, the animal grasps the top of post, rail, fence, manger or any object within reach that can be admitted between the jaws; hence, if these objects be removed it is plain that the act of cribbing cannot take place, and as a partial preventive white in the stable a slightly concave manger is erected, being for a 14 hand horse three feet from the floor. Its general position is shown in the sketch by J. B. Snook. It is as long as the manger is wide and not less than 3-1/2 feet wide. The manger is depressed six inches. At A, on both sides of the stall, is secured a chain or strap with a snap in each end which is fastened to each side of the manger. While the horse has free use of his jaws and can eat freely any food placed within a certain range, he is so confined that he cannot reach the front edge of the manger and if the top of the manger be covered with sheet iron, no attempt will be made to grasp this flat surface. The contrivance may be hinged to the front of the stall and folded out of the way at night or when not in use. If need be it can be placed directly above one of the common mangers. Of course the horse should have more freedom at night.

The Guernseys.

So far as breeding livestock is concerned, every farmer is a law unto himself; but it is not so in any other line of his work, says a correspondent. For grain or vegetables or fruits, he studies to produce that which will be best suited to his purpose, realizing that in this lies his success or failure in the race for profit. The law of development may be slower in the animal than in other lines, but it is no less certain. Each breed inherits the essential qualities which distinguish it from other breeds, and each animal from every other. The breeding problem is to recognize the desirable of these qualities and intensify them, and to eliminate those that are undesirable. I have worked at this for twenty-four years, and not one-half of my hopes have been realized.

We should each form an ideal, and, since it is difficult, if not impossible, to realize our hopes, drop the non-essentials. The essentials are a good constitution. A cow with this will be found a good feeder, and it should be inherited from a long line of ancestors. In size, 900 pounds should be the lowest limit. Economical production should be, say, 6,000 to 8,000 pounds of milk per annum with a percentage of not less than 5 per cent. of butter fat. Such a cow, whether it have a short or long tail; have horns incurved or turned out; be black nose or a white one, or has hair of red or orange, should be honored as a foundation cow, and no inducement should be paid for her from home so long as the breeding herd remained there. A bull, son of model cow of another breed, should be retained so long as the get appears to possess the essential qualities of the foundation cow, and I would use such even to inbreeding rather than risk a violent cross. Success lies in a degree of close breeding, while the common place of the result is a gradual outcrossing. Occasional good may come from poor quality, but reversion is apt to follow because of prepotency. The habit of displacing bulls every year or two is due to prejudice. That we have no long lines in the Guernsey Club is due to management in breeding. A reservoir cannot contain pure water if fed by a thousand rivulets, half of them foul. When ancestry is normal the foundation cow, and the breeding of poor quality is easiest. The greater the cross the wider the divergence.

We found the Guernseys we first received from the third and superior we desired more; then the standard was set, and we were tempted to part with many, and sometimes with our best. Moderate-sized herds of Guernseys are, therefore, numerous, but large herds are few. The old records of our breeding are full of deep places, and when we must rebuild life upon the macadam plan of good, solid foundation.

Effect of Roots on Soil.

It is well known that when a crop is removed from the soil there is left in the ground a certain proportion of root material which adds so much fertilizing matter to the soil, according to the kind of crop removed, and much of this material is taken from the soil itself, far down below the reach

of the plow, being stored in the plants as well as in the roots. Agriculturists have never fully determined the value of the roots to the soil except in a few cases with certain kinds of plants, such as clover and some of the grasses. The Utah Experiment Station has, however, made a series of experiments in this direction which throw considerable light on the subject. Trials with roots at various depths have been quite limited, and the effect of tillage on cutting roots will be very much modified. There are those who favor deep plowing, so as to give the roots better opportunities for extending downward, but others object because deep plowing cuts the roots.

It was found that the weight of the roots of potatoes was but 120 pounds per acre, and the greatest weight was found in the seventh inch of depth. Barley gave 370 pounds per acre, the greatest weight being in the third inch of depth. Corn gave 462 pounds per acre, one-third of this weight being at the fourth inch of depth. The first inch contains 433 pounds, the greatest weight being in the fourth inch. Timothy gave about 1,303 pounds, one-half of which was at the first inch. The oat crop gave 1,838 pounds, and the first inch contained 1,053 and two and three inches depth, the most being at three inches. The fact that the greatest weight of roots is found at one to four inches does not indicate that deep plowing is a necessity, and it is probably a surprise to many that the weight of the roots of oats is so heavy.

Clover throws all other plants in the shade in proportion to weight of roots for a four-year-old sod, being 5,630 pounds, and two-year-old clover roots weighed 1,481 pounds. The old clover gave its greatest weight in the second inch of soil (1,248 pounds), and the first inch contained 1,053 pounds. After passing five inches in depth the decrease in weight was very rapid, being about 125 pounds for the sixth inch, forty-eight and one-half pounds for the seventh inch. In the case of these facts the value of clover as a subsoiler is not as great as was supposed, its benefit to the soil being due to the influence of the tubercles in the roots. The preponderance of roots is shown for the majority of crops to be in the upper soil, where they feed, and the experiment is not favorable to deep plowing, as many of the accepted theories seem to be disproven. It is, however, a strong point in favor of the rotation of crops, and the result of the experiment will be to lead to radical changes in cultivation.

ADVANTAGES OF THE BEARD.

Safeguard to the Throat and a Protection Against Facial Paralysis.

It is to be feared that too many men deprive themselves of what Shakespeare calls "valor's excrement" without counting the possible cost. Whether the beard be an ornament to the masculine countenance we must leave the ladies to decide; it certainly has its uses in hiding a weak chin, and in some cases it seems to be cultivated as a vicarious compensation for a hairless scalp. It is not, however, in its cosmetic so much as in its hygienic aspects that the blessedness of the beard—in which term we include the whole of the harvest usually claimed by the razor—is most apparent. That it is a safeguard to the throat is generally admitted, and writers of authority have insisted upon its value as a protection against toothache and facial neuralgia. This is a goodly sum of advantages to the credit of the beard.

Dr. Chabbert, of Toulouse, has, however, yet more to say in its favor. According to this practitioner, the beard seems to be a very efficient defense against that form of facial paralysis which is caused by cold. This affection is far more common in women than in men, though the latter are, of course, much more exposed to the cause which produces it. When facial paralysis, a frigore, does not present itself, it is almost invariably individuals to whom nature has been steeperly in the matter of beard, or who have wantonly thrown away the protective covering with which she has clothed their faces. Dr. Chabbert cites the experience of several physicians, in addition to his own, in support of this opinion. Prof. Andre, of Toulouse, has seen several cases of the affection in question in women, but not in men. He has heard of one, indeed, which would appear to be an excellent example of the exception which proves the rule, for the patient was a Parisian artist, with the face of a man, and as distant to Lord Byron. Prof. Pizet, of Bordeaux, has seen twelve cases in women and only two in men; both the latter shaved, though, as one of them underwent that operation only twice in his life, his beard, perhaps, did not count for much, unless it be held that his face was more vulnerable after these periodical denudations. Similar observations are quoted from Dr. Rivier, of Toulouse, and Dr. Surlin, of Carmaux.

These facts, though hardly sufficient to found an induction on, seem at least to establish a prima-facie case for the utility of the beard against facial paralysis of the kind referred to. In these days, when man's traditional privileges are one by one being invaded by the "new woman," he may perhaps be forgiven for making the most of such advantages as may be considered exclusively his own.

Napoleon and Whist.

The great Napoleon was not great at the whist table, and a characteristic story is told of him at St. Helena. At a private party of what he took out four napoleons to use as markers, and one of the young ladies took up one of the coins and asked him what it was. The polite he snatched it rather roughly from her, and pointing to the coin referred to. In these days, when man's traditional privileges are one by one being invaded by the "new woman," he may perhaps be forgiven for making the most of such advantages as may be considered exclusively his own.

Meanwhile the unhappy Count Las Cases, his only attendant, was ordered to sit down at a spare table to play the cards alone until they should run smoothly. Louis Philippe showed equal regard for the coin that bore his name. He dropped a louis on the carpet while playing whist, and arrested the progress of the game to look for it, whereupon a foreigner Ambassador, who was one of the party, set fire to a billet of 1,000 francs to give light to the King under the table.

If the surface of the earth were perfectly level, the waters of the ocean would cover it to a depth of 600 feet.

DISCOVERED AND HANGED.

How a Murderer Was Discovered After Eluding the Police for a Long Time.

"The Collegians," a tale of Irish peasant life, written by Gerald Griffin, sixty years ago, is founded upon a terrible crime perpetrated in the county of Limerick early in this century. A young man of gentle birth secretly married a beautiful peasant girl. Having become tired of her he drowned her in the Shannon, and for a long time it was impossible to discover the murderer, so carefully was he concealed by his friends and relatives. Aubrey de Vere in his "Recollections," published in the century, describes the murderer's capture, as it was related by the magistrate who arrested him.

The magistrate having received secret information, led a body of police to the house of the murderer's parents at a late hour of the night. Apparently there had been a dinner party in the house. When the door was opened after a slight delay the magistrate was received in the hall by his mistress, a tall and stately lady in a black velvet dress.

She addressed him with quiet scorn, informed him that her house, a hospitable one, had been favored by many guests but none resembling those who had come at that unusual hour to visit it; that she knew his errand; that her son had not been in that house for many weeks; but that the police were welcome to search for him as they pleased.

The magistrate entered the house in vain. They next searched the outhouse. Finally one of the party remarked a ladder within the stable, the top of which leaned against a door in the wall. The policeman refused to mount it, for they said that if the murderer was hid on the premises he must be behind that door, and would certainly stab the first to enter.

The door was opened. The search was again in vain, and all had descended from the loft except the last policeman, who as he approached the door, carelessly prodded with his bayonet the straw with which the floor was covered.

A long scream rang out from beneath it, and the murderer leaped up. He had been grazed, not wounded, and if he held his peace he would have escaped. His scream was echoed by a distant one, louder and more piercing. It came from one who knew her son's voice well. The magistrate told me that the most terrible thing man ever witnessed was the contrast between that mother's stately bearing at first, and the piteous abjection of her later appeals, as on her knees she implored him to spare her son.

He was sentenced to be hanged; but the peasantry were certain that a gentleman never would be hanged. He requested to be taken to the place of execution in a carriage, but such was the abhorrence of his crime that none of the livery stables in Limerick would supply one.

On the morning of the execution, one who procured from a distance, and the unapparent horse was led to the gallows. The bridge in Limerick, the horses stopped, and no efforts could induce them to go farther. The crowds were certain that something was amiss, and a gentlemanly crowd could not be hanged. The horses plied more and more furiously; the murderer, in terror, exclaimed, "Let me out, and I will walk!" He walked to the place of execution, and was hanged.

SICK DRAFT HORSES.

Treatment in Exile in a Large Fire Department.

Brain stands decidedly foremost as the food most generally in use for the invalid horse. It acts as a laxative, is frequently tempting to the appetite, and easy of digestion. There is no part of the general treatment more universal than offering this substance as a change of food. Does the horse show slight symptoms of cold or fever, a warm brain mash is a convenient form of steaming, and constantly of soothing the irritable mucous membranes of the air passages; it is a substitute for the more stimulating diet he is accustomed to, and gently promotes the activity of the digestive apparatus; it is also a convenient medium for the giving of certain simple remedies. When it is necessary to administer purgative medicine, a brain mash or two renders the bowels more susceptible of its action, and a smaller dose is therefore required to produce the desired effect.

Brain mash may be given hot or cold—cold, perhaps, quite as grateful to the horse—but the nibbling of hot mash in catarrhal affections is particularly beneficial. Of necessity a small amount of steam. Of all the roots with which horses are tempted, the carrot, as a rule, is the favorite, and, perhaps, the most beneficial. It is said to be somewhat diuretic in its effect, and to exercise a soothing influence on the skin. Certain it is that a sick horse may be coaxed into eating carrots when disinclined to partake of other nourishment, with the greatest beneficial result. For the ailing horse, carrots are most valuable as an article of diet, and a few may be given with advantage to a horse in a healthy condition.

Oatmeal is extremely nutritious, and as a food for the convalescent horse is most valuable; the bruising process the grain has undergone breaks the husk and renders it more easily acted upon by the digestive organs. It is usually given in the form of a gruel, and in that form it is one of the most essential articles of diet for the infirm. Linseed is decidedly to be included in the sick-diet roll. It is nutritious, and from its oleaginous nature soothing to the frequently irritable mucous membrane of the alimentary canal, and hence is particularly to be recommended in the treatment of sore throats. Not in its bland effect alone, but in its oiliness, it is a particularly observable in affections of the kidneys.

Marion, the American revolutionary general, once feasted an English officer on sweet potatoes baked in the fire by a flicker and served on a strip of bark, with a log for a table. It is said the officer resigned and went home saying it was no use to try to conquer people who could live on sweet potatoes.

Hartford, Conn., thinks it has done pretty well for an American literature in having been the home of Mrs. Sigourney, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Isabella Beecher Hooker, Mark Twain, William Gillette, the playwright; Noah Webster and many others.

WHAT UNCLE SAM IS AT.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ABOUT THE BUSY YANKEE.

Neighboring Interest in His Belongings—Water of Necessity and Hints Gathered From the Front Lines.

A turtle farm flourishes at Lisbon, Ill. One of the turtles is quite intelligent, and is known as Dick. The total bonded indebtedness of Chicago including the \$5,000,000 World's Fair bonds is \$18,000,000,000.

Six masked men robbed David Bloom, of Washington, Pa., of \$85,000, which he had hidden in his house.

It is said that less than half of the available water power of Maine is now used for manufacturing purposes.

A fish-dealer in Bath, Me., on cutting open a codfish, found eight twenty-cent bills in the stomach.

A Maine physician certified that one of his late patients "died of old age, and that said disease is not contagious."

The Boston police board has begun an investigation of the alleged sacred concerts given in that city on Sunday nights.

Old Colonel Homer, one of Boston's landmarks, is to be demolished and a handsome new structure built in its place.

Professor Frederick W. Boatwright, who has just been elected president of Richmond (Va.) College, is only 27 years of age.

Dr. Kate J. Kenfield, of Denver, assisted by her husband, Dr. George Kenfield, died suddenly in a hospital in Fort Scott, Kan.

The Boston police commission has decided that a sandwich served with a drink after 11 p.m. is not food within the meaning of the law.

Charles A. Roberts, who, with his family, walked from Newark to New York, to find his brother, has been unable to get any trace of his relative.

A man arrested in Rochester for illegally representing himself as a physician pleaded that doctor was part of his legal name, but the plea didn't save him from jail.

George S. Scott, the New York banker, is about to build a marble house on Bellevue avenue, Newport, opposite Mrs. W.K. Vanderbilt's mansion.

A Philadelphia has educated a housefly to respond to a prolonged "buzz-z-z," which brings it to his cursing any time of day for its supply of sugar.

At a meeting of the Episcopal ministers of Richmond, Va., a motion to offer prayers for Colonel Ingersoll, who was about to leave for the front, was carried.

Louis Abt, of Jersey City, was held in jail to keep the peace on complaint of his daughter, whose hair he had pulled because he found her sitting on a young man's knee.

Harvey S. Browne, of Madison, Wis., who told a story of laudanum for insomnia, was horsewhipped by his physician to keep him awake. He will recover.

The Minnesota Democratic Association has issued an address declaring for free trade, under which no import will be levied, and like tax is laid upon the home product.

Fifty-two indictments against ex-county officials and members of the Board of supervisors have been returned by the grand jury of St. Louis county. The county has been robbed of \$300,000.

A Columbus, Ohio, rumor says negotiations are in progress between the coal operators of Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia and Virginia to form a trust to control the bituminous coal of the east and south.

John Hopkins, founder of the Johns Hopkins University, was a Maryland banker. He died a bachelor in 1873 at the age of 71, and left a fortune of \$7,000,000. He was a director of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

A wonderful edifice can be seen in Delaware, Ohio. When built the corner posts were green willows. These have taken root, and have sprouted, on which the owner hangs harness, and the barn is really growing up from the ground.

Gen. Banks died poor, and though he held many well-paid offices in the Old Bay State, he was never able to make money, and his wife will need the pension which it is now proposed to get for her.

Stiffness are free in 44 out of the 53 Protestant Episcopal churches and chapels of New York city, and the tendency is toward an extension of the free-meal system. Trinity church and five of its chapels have free sittings, and the seats are free in most of the chapels attached to the richer parishes.

Henry Saltsford, of Salem, Mass., who recently bequeathed his property to his wife for life, but at her death Harvard college is to receive \$50,000, and the Boston institute of technology a like sum, while other institutions will receive smaller amounts.

The Ohio grand jury has held that the sending of scriptural quotations through the mails on the outside of envelopes or post cards is libelous. The particular quotations were "we no man anything," "Let us seek honestly," "Many years shall thou be troubled." They were intended to stir up delinquent debtors.

A Georgia farmer is raising two calves that are being brought up to help themselves, and as a consequence, require less care. They are kept in a barn near a well, from which water is taken by means of a common cistern pump. The calves have learned to operate the pump, and whenever they want a drink they pump it.

Trinity parish, New York, is served by a small army of organists, singers, acolytes and other semi-ecclesiastical adjuncts to worship. There are twelve organists and assistants, more than 300 persons are employed in the choir, and there are many crucifers. Beside these the parish employs nearly forty teachers in its daily schools, a score of sextons and nearly a dozen doctors.

ENGLAND AT WAR.

Reason for the Expedition Against the Natives of the Waziri Country.

The Waziri country forms a block of about 9,000 square miles, backed by the Sulaiman ranges on the west, and running down our frontier from the Kurram valley on the north to Baluchistan on the south, says the London Times. Of the dozen tribes which occupy its fastnesses, the Waziris alone are sufficiently powerful to require attention. The Waziris are themselves divided into two clans, the Darwesh and the Mahsud, between whom rages a chronic feud. United they could muster perhaps 40,000 fighting men, of whom about a half have matchlocks. But the Mahsuds, although fewer in numbers, are braver, hungrier, and more untamed, and they are driving the more civilized Darwesh down from their ancestral glens and pastures to the shelter of our Bannu district. On the four or five occasions on which it has been necessary to send British punitive forces into the Waziri hills, the Darwesh have shown no combined front, and as they possess scarcely any property it has been difficult to inflict any real loss upon them. The Indian papers by last mail report that, on the threatened outbreak of hostilities, this last warlike section of the Waziris were making a peaceful exodus into safe quarters within our frontier. Mahsuds have always played, and are now playing, a very different game.

Down to thirty-four years ago they harried our border villages almost with impunity. But in 1869 their audacious attack on the frontier town of Tank, with an invading force of 10,000 men, was repulsed, forcing us to try to reach them there. Within a month of the Tank outrage, in the most favorable month for such warfare, when the spring frosts lay ready for destruction, we sent a force of 5,000 troops into the mountains. It was the Mahsuds, however, who taught us a lesson. One night, just before dawn, 3,000 of them surprised our camp, the bravest of their warriors rushed through our tent and cutting down men and animals till they themselves fell covered with wounds, but worsted in hand. It was a surprise conducted most exactly to plan, and the night attack on our camp a few weeks ago, and with even more success. In 1861 we lost no fewer than 259 men, besides numbers of wounded, and the Mahsuds' left only 120 corpses behind. "The whole campaign," says Mr. Thorburn, "cost us nearly 400 men, and admittedly failed in its object of effecting the submission of the Waziris, who would not submit, and the expense of maintaining a small army in their midst was heavy, the troops were withdrawn."

During the next twenty years we kept up a clumsy and intermittent blockade against the Mahsud clans. But the steadily growing list of their outrages compelled us in 1881 to take them effectively in hand. A force of British troops, now armed with breech-loading rifles, penetrated into every part of their hills. Resistance, which had been possible by the sword and matchlock against the old muzzle-loader, was hopeless against the new weapon. The tribe gave up their leaders to our general, and submitted to his terms.

We have already referred to the more recent history of the Waziris. The time has come when we must attempt the peace and order which the Afghan Amir and the British Government are jointly determined to impose on the border land, or they must be compelled to do so. Tempting offers and promises should not avail them nothing. Once they really make up their minds to come into the new state of things, there are several influences at work on our frontier to prevent them from regretting their decision. Formerly their chief source of wealth was the custody of the domal pass and the fees and blackmail which they levied from all who went through it, whether British subjects or Afghans. In place of this and other less legitimate forms of plunder, the British Government opens up employment on its border police and frontier irregular force. Trade soon springs up when a hill race makes the change from pillage to settled industry. We have taught tribes even more untamable than the Waziris that plunder as a means of livelihood does not pay upon the British border, and there is no permanent reason why we should not also teach them.

Two years are required for the gulf water to travel from Florida to the coast of Norway.

It is estimated that the water of the whole ocean contains in solution over 2,000,000 tons of pure silver.

The Red Sea takes its name from the presence of great numbers of animalcules of that color in the water.

The proportion of salt in sea water is largest where the water is deepest, but does not increase with the depth.

The ocean hydrae have no heart, no lungs, no liver, no kidneys, no excretory system, no organs save the mouth and skin.

The banks of Newfoundland are formed by the sand, earth, and stones brought from the north by the icebergs.

The water of the ocean contains gold held in solution by the iodide of calcium. The quantity is about one grain to the ton.

Over one-half of the sand of every shore is composed of minute shells of which was once the home of a living creature.

The bed of the North Atlantic consists of two valleys, separated by a mountain range that runs from the Azores to Iceland.

The Yellow Sea of China is so called from the presence of Yellow mud washed down by the great rivers that empty into its waters.

The Pacific Ocean covers 67,000,000 of the 188,000,000 square miles which compose the earth's surface, and the Atlantic covers 31,000,000 more. Thus these two oceans comprise more than half the area of the globe.

Crushed to Death.

A despatch from Ingersoll says:—On Monday afternoon a man named Valentine met with an accident at Oleli's brick and yards, about two miles south of this town, by which he lost his life. Deceased was picking fresh earth in a clay pit under a crumbling bank, which gave way, crushing him under it. He was rapidly extricated by other workmen and a doctor sent for, who did what he could to relieve his suffering, but the man died about an hour after the accident.

HEALTH.

To Overpower the Grip.

First, a sweat, a good long sweating sweat, writes a correspondent. It often breaks the fever, stops those teeth-chattering chills, eases the aching limbs and, frequently, with the help of a cathartic, conquers the enemy that in 24 hours the patient declares himself perfectly well, clamoring for hearty food and very soon is able to be about. But almost always these quickly develops trouble in the tracheal tubes and then the lungs. When the cough—sure to follow—is croupy, or tickling, or tight, or hoarse, clap on the chest, with poultice, just as hot as it can be borne. Keep one there, changing as often as they become cool, until the irritation, maybe congestion—is well out of the chest.

With grip and pneumonia prevalent, I don't dare be without a bulky package of flaxseed meal in the house, and, very plenty of onions, for very many times have I seen serious irritation in organs of breath checked, and then healed by the persistent, faithful use of such poultices. From 24 to 36 hours of persistent poulticing, taken in season, is usually sufficient to rout the enemy, unless pneumonia has fastened its hold.

This is the way I make a flaxseed poultice, and if it isn't the best way let some body advise I keep at hand a dozen or more bags of thin dairy cloth, in size from six to ten inches square, and several flannels of like width, my possible patients varying in chest dimensions. When a poultice is needed I add a cupful of thinly sliced onions to a pint or more of boiling water, cooking the onions a few minutes before thickening the water with flaxseed meal. Fill a bag with the boiling mush, until the poultice is an inch thick. Sew the open side and then with a stout thread tack the poultice to a flannel bib and tip the bib about the patient's neck to cover the throat, or tubes or lungs, or all if needed. Place a flannel and then a square of oiled silk over the poultice to help hold its heat.

I double a kerchief and cover the chest before applying the poultice, that one of greater heat may be borne, removing the kerchief without disturbing the poultice as soon as it sufficiently cool to come in contact with the flesh.

The bib should have soft wide strings to keep its heavy weight from dragging and chafing the neck. A hot water bottle, or a brick, or a bag of sand, or a bag of peas, pressed against the chest helps to keep the heat of the poultice. Why need we trot to the drug store for cough medicines, patent or prescribed, when a cup of flaxseed tea strained off seeds and put in with the juice of a lemon, has more healing virtue than a shelf full of patent cough mixtures.

I have tried several ways of giving warm, but I think this is the best and easiest when a patient is old enough to understand and free his limbs. I fill five quart bottles with scalding, not boiling water. They have perfect fitting stoppers. I wrap each bottle in a flannel cloth and put them on the patient, in bed, one under each arm, one at the feet and the others where running chills may best indicate. An added warm, but light-weight comfortable or two of bed-clothing, but no burdensome, and the weight of heavy covering, with hot drinks, and your patient is soon in a reeking sweat. After such an opening and washing of the pores, one should keep his bed 12 hours at least, to avoid exposure from draughts.

A Lesson in Gargling.

A physician in a paper on diphtheria urges upon parents the importance of teaching children to gargle at an early age, and mentions the fact that during an epidemic of the disease in his city he taught his baby girl, only a little more than two years old, to gargle as well as her nine-year-old brother, and kept up the practice regularly, three times a day, throughout the prevalence of the disease.

This is one of the small points in keeping with the tendency of the age, which is toward preparation and prevention rather than relief. None, perhaps except physicians and nurses, realize the obstacles which oblate and spoiled children make of themselves in cases of illness and the helpless mother who stands by with her despairing "he won't take it and I can't make him" adds to the helplessness of the situation. A child that is old enough to understand what is said to him is not too young to learn that he must do his share in the fight for recovery when sickness assails him.

WITHOUT A CENT.

Does the Count Who Threw Away \$30,000?

A man once a millionaire, who came from one of the oldest families of Spain, who is a Count and whose daughter is the Countess of St. Angelo, of Madrid, is dying almost in a penniless condition in New York city.

He is Count Joseph de Suisun and not many years ago owned \$30,000,000. The remote cause of his present illness is a wound received in a duel when he was 29 years of age.

Of Count de Suisun's vast fortune not a cent remains. He invented the first practical cigarette manufacturing machines put on the market. While the Count lived in Paris during the second Empire, his house was justly celebrated for its princely hospitality. It is said that his table service was all of solid gold. When a young man he was a brilliant piano player and composer. He also made quite a reputation as a pugilist, and, being the master of four languages.

One of the honors bestowed upon him was that of his appointment as a member of the Noble Order of the Grand Cross of St. Louis. He introduced electric lights in Havana and organized a fire department there at his own expense.

While he made a fortune easily he was lavish in his expenditures. He literally threw money away. He squandered it on his friends and loaned it to acquaintances. He came from Paris with his wife, Justina, in 1862, with a small sum of money, which has been exhausted by his present illness. Count de Suisun is 70 years old.

He is Count Joseph de Suisun and not many years ago owned \$30,000,000. The remote cause of his present illness is a wound received in a duel when he was 29 years of age.

Of Count de Suisun's vast fortune not a cent remains. He invented the first practical cigarette manufacturing machines put on the market. While the Count lived in Paris during the second Empire, his house was justly celebrated for its princely hospitality. It is said that his table service was all of solid gold. When a young man he was a brilliant piano player and composer. He also made quite a reputation as a pugilist, and, being the master of four languages.

One of the honors bestowed upon him was that of his appointment as a member of the Noble Order of the Grand Cross of St. Louis. He introduced electric lights in Havana and organized a fire department there at his own expense.

While he made a fortune easily he was lavish in his expenditures. He literally threw money away. He squandered it on his friends and loaned it to acquaintances. He came from Paris with his wife, Justina, in 1862, with a small sum of money, which has been exhausted by his present illness. Count de Suisun is 70 years old.

He is Count Joseph de Suisun and not many years ago owned \$30,000,000. The remote cause of his present illness is a wound received in a duel when he was 29 years of age.

Of Count de Suisun's vast fortune not a cent remains. He invented the first practical cigarette manufacturing machines put on the market. While the Count lived in Paris during the second Empire, his house was justly celebrated for its princely hospitality. It is said that his table service was all of solid gold. When a young man he was a brilliant piano player and composer. He also made quite a reputation as a pugilist, and, being the master of four languages.

One of the honors bestowed upon him was that of his appointment as a member of the Noble Order of the Grand Cross of St. Louis. He introduced electric lights in Havana and organized a fire department there at his own expense.

While he made a fortune easily he was lavish in his expenditures. He literally threw money away. He squandered it on his friends and loaned it to acquaintances. He came from Paris with his wife, Justina, in 1862, with a small sum of money, which has been exhausted by his present illness. Count de Suisun is 70 years old.

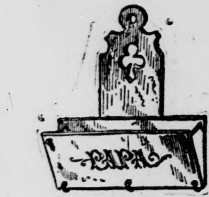
He is Count Joseph de Suisun and not many years ago owned \$30,000,000. The remote cause of his present illness is a wound received in a duel when he was 29 years of age.

Of Count de Suisun's vast fortune not a cent remains. He invented the first practical cigarette manufacturing machines put on the market. While the Count lived in Paris during the second Empire, his house was justly celebrated for its princely hospitality. It is said that his table service was all of solid gold. When a young man he was a brilliant piano player and composer. He also made quite a reputation as a pugilist, and, being the master of four languages.

YOUNG FOLKS.

A Wall Letter-Holder.

This is something which quite a little boy would make. Cut out three pieces of thin wood, a foot long by a "new" wide; smooth and sand-paper two of them, bore a hole in each corner and in the middle of one side, and fasten them together with the wire, cord, ribbon, or the small brass pins which are used for holding manuscripts. The pieces should be held a little apart. On one end of the third piece insert some ornamental shape, give it firmly to the back of one of the others, and suspend it from the wall by a hole bored in the top. It will be found a useful thing to hold letters or pamphlets. A clever boy could make this much handsomer by cutting a



pattern over the front, or an initial, or monogram, or name in the middle. The wood should be oiled or shellacked. —Toronto Ladies Journal.

Henry and the Tramp.

But Henry, a few years ago, a man named Hoyt lived in log house, near a river. He was a poor man, working near by the day. He had two sons, Henry and James, twelve and fourteen, who helped make the living by picking berries during the season the hills in that region being covered with blackberry and raspberry briars.

Not far from their house there was a sharp bend in the river, and the current had washed out the earth under the bank so as to make it dangerous to approach close to the edge. One day Henry discovered a faint creek in this bank, and he and his brother planned to try the mass of earth loose and tumble it into the river, ten feet below. As there were several tons weight of earth, the boys anticipated lots of fun.

One day Henry was picking berries alone and had a ten-quart basket nearly full, when a genuine tramp appeared on the scene.

"Young fellow," said he, "give me that basket. I'll take it down to the river and finish my dinner in the shade."

"There's plenty of berries here," said Henry, "go and pick them yourself!" "I don't like to," said the tramp, "and I don't like to," and he seized the basket without further ado, and started off to ward the river.

Henry was mad, but what could a boy of fourteen do, all alone against a bumpy tramp?

The tramp made straight for the river, and Henry followed at a safe distance. As he would have it, the tramp selected for his stopping place, the very bank that was cracked open and ready to tumble into the stream. He never noticed the slight crack in the close turf, and as there was a small sapling tree that furnished shade, and as the place was free from briars, etc., he naturally selected it for his mid-day meal.

An idea struck Henry, as he saw the tramp throw himself on the bank, and he proceeded to carry it out. A little farther back, and to one side, some men had been cutting wood, and here Henry procured a couple of handspikes. Slipping up carefully, he inserted these spikes in the crack in the earth. The tramp was too busy with his mass of berries to notice what was going on behind him.

The mass of earth was just on a balance, and before the tramp knew what was going on, the bank on which he was sitting broke loose, and earth, tree and tramp went tumbling into the river together.

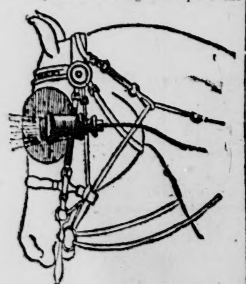
The river was deep at this point and there was no chance to land on that side; the tramp had to swim for it, after he came up, gasping and coughing and spluttering. However, he could swim, and he soon landed on the opposite side.

"How do you like your dinner of berries?" shouted Henry. "Hope it will do you well."

The tramp shook his fist and swore awfully, but Henry pumped up and down and tumbled, until in sheer desperation his trampship made off into the bushes. Henry went home and related the whole story, and added: "I got full pay for the berries."

Electric Light on a Horse's Blinders.

In Berlin the use of glow lamps attached to vehicles and the horses drawing them is now so common as to excite no remark. An adaptation of the glow lamp for the



latter purpose is shown in the cut herewith. The lamp is enclosed in a silvered reflector, and is fed from a small battery of accumulators carried on the vehicle.

Senator Huxton, of Virginia, will soon push the bill to establish a national university at Washington to be called the University of the United States. The university shall be non-sectarian and non-partisan, and each state shall be entitled to free scholars in proportion to population, not less than one for each representative and two for each senator.

KID GLOVES.

Interesting Facts About the Skin. Which Covers or Adorns the Body. Barefooted boys and hens form a curious partnership in the making of a pair of kid gloves.

They work together in preparing the skins for the hands of the fashionable woman who rushes to the stores every time a new shade of glove is announced. Thousands of dozens of "hens" eggs are used in curing the hides and thousands of boys are employed to work the skins in clear water by treading on them for several hours.

When a woman buys a pair of gloves she speaks of her purchase as "kids." If the clerk who sold her the "kids" gloves knew the secrets of the glove-making business he might surprise his fair customer by telling her that those beautiful, soft, smooth-fitting "kid" gloves come from the shoulders and belly of a week-old colt, whose neck was slit on the plains of Russia, and whose tender hide was shipped with huge bundles of other colts' hides to France, where they were made up into "kid" gloves. Or he might with equal regard to the truth, tell her that those gloves in the other compartment once darted from tree to tree in South America on the back of the ring-tailed monkey. And if he made the rounds of the store and could distinguish one skin from another he could point out "kid" gloves made from the skins of kangaroos from Australia; lambs and sheep from Ohio, or Spain, or Algeria; calves from India, mukrats from anywhere, much oxen from China and other parts of Asia; rats, cats and Newfoundland puppies.

But the little Russian colt, the four-toed baby from the plains where the Co-sacks live, the colt from the steppes of Siberia, whose horses are raised by the thousands, supply the skins which are the favorites at present with the glove-makers. Experts say that the colt skin makes a better, stronger, finer glove than real kid-skin, and as the colt is a little fellow, only three weeks old when he is killed, but a small amount of skin can be made into gloves, so that the price is about as high.

But, after all, the real kid, the lively infant of the goats which live in France, Switzerland, Spain and Italy, furnishes the best, finest and most durable gloves, and nearly 10,000,000 kids are sacrificed every year in order that women and men may cramp their hands in wrinkleless delicate-hued gloves.

THAWING OUT FROZEN MEAT.

A Dark Room Treatment Before Leaving the Cold Storage House.

According to the new process, invented by Messrs. Nelson Brothers of London, for thawing frozen meat in such a way as to put it on the market in a sound condition and avoid the many objections to which the sale of the meat while still in a frozen state was open, the chamber of the apparatus is provided with double doors, one of which is extremely thick, so as to shut out, as far as possible, all external atmosphere. The chamber has no windows, but is supplied with electric light. On entering one sees only some thirty quarters of beef hanging in rows on hooks, or a slightly raised open platform, with a canvas curtain at the back. Under this platform, however, there is a series of steam pipes, while behind the curtain there is a series of pipes filled with compressed ammonia, similar to those used in connection with the ordinary freezing processes. The steam pipes under the meat cause a current of warm air to ascend all around it, and as soon as this current reaches the top of the meat, it is drawn to the freezing pipes, behind the curtain, by which all the moisture is frozen out of it on to the pipes themselves. It accumulates there in the form of snow some three-quarters of an inch in thickness. The snow has to be scraped off the pipes from time to time, and it is stated that the accumulation during five days, in the thawing of thirty quarters of beef, has resulted in no fewer than 108 pounds of water. During the same period the meat has lost only one per cent. in weight. The purpose of the canvas curtain is to divide the ascending warm current from the descending cold current, and it is claimed that the effect of the constant passing of the air first over the steam pipes and then over the freezing pipes is eventually to free it from all moisture. When the meat is first hung the temperature of the room is almost at freezing point, but on the fifth day the temperature of the chamber has been raised to that of the air outside. By this time the frost has been thawed out of the meat, which is then in a condition to be sent to market.

Facts About the Forest King.

The tongue of a lion is so rough that a close look at it will almost take the skin off the locker. It is not safe to allow a lion to lick your hand, for if he licks the skin off and get a taste of the underlying blood, supposing it to be there, he would want the hand and everything adjoining thereto. Nothing more perfect in modern machinery exists than the mechanism by which a lion works his claws. He has five toes on each of his forefeet and four on each of his hind feet. Each toe has a claw. Nothing about a lion is without reason, and the reason he has more toes and claws on his fore than on his hind feet is that he has more use for them. If this were not so the majority would be the other way. The lion is nocturnal by choice. He does not have a particular objection to daylight, but likes to spend it in the bosom of his family, or at least adjacent to it. It should not be supposed that because he roams about at night he neglects his family. He roams in order to fill the family larder. He kills to eat, not for amusement. He never bothers small game so long as there is big game within reach. When feeling fit he can take an ox in his mouth and jump fences and outch like a professional sleepchaser.

Dot Thinks it Out.

Little Dot—"I couldn't make out what the preacher was talking about." "Little Dot"—It was a queer sort of a story, about a man what prepared a big dinner for a lot of company, but nobody came, and so he sent out into the highways and byways, and got strangers and beggars to come. "Little Dot" (thoughtfully)—"I s'pose they had no notice in those days, and things wouldn't keep."

A BATTLE FOR LIFE.

The Rescue of a C. P. R. Official's Wife.

Helpless and Bed-ridden for Months—2275 Special Medical Treatment Without Avail—Her Early Death Looked for as Inevitable—But Health and Strength Have Been Restored.

From the Owen Sound Times.

Last fall when the Times gave an account of the miraculous cure of Mr. Wm. Belcher through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, we had little idea that we would be called upon to write up a case which is even more remarkable. The case referred to is that of Mrs. John C. Monnell, whose cure has been effected by these marvellous little messengers of health. The Times reporter was not at the door by Mrs. Monnell, who, though showing a few traces of the suffering she had undergone, moved about very sprightly. With apparently all the gratitude of a man who had been saved out of the deepest affliction, Mr. Monnell gave the following account of his wife's marvellous cure. "I have been in the employ of the C. P. R. at Toronto Junction for some time. In August last year, after confinement, my wife took a chill and what is commonly known as milk leg set in. When I came home from work I was informed of the fact, and next morning called in the family physician. The limb swelled in a very short time to an enormous size. Every means known was adopted to reduce the inflammation, but without avail. Consulting physicians were called in, but all the satisfaction they could give me was that the doctors in attendance were doing their utmost. A tank was rigged up, a long line of rubber hose attached and water allowed to trickle down through the piping to relieve the pain and reduce the inflammation above the knee. The leg was opened and perforated, a tube inserted and water allowed to trickle down the hole that it would carry off the pus which formed. For five long anxious months I watched the case with despair, while my wife was unable to move herself in bed. At the end of that time she was placed in a chair where she spent another three months. To add to the complications gangrene set in, and she was in a very bad way. At last the physicians gave up. They said the only hope was in the removal of my wife to the hospital. After a brief consultation she emphatically refused to go, stating that if she had to die she would die amongst her little ones. At this time she could not put her foot to the ground. Her normal weight was 135 pounds when in good health, but the affliction reduced her to a living skeleton for almost 65 pounds in the five months. To all human intelligence it was simply a case of waiting for the worst. Up to this time I had not thought of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, until one day I came across an advertisement and determined to try them. This was two months ago, just about the time we were moving up here from the Junction."

"At this point Mrs. Monnell took up the story of the cure of her mother-in-law, and said: 'After using a few boxes I could walk on crutches, and after further use I threw away my crutches and am now entirely healed up, and the cords, which in the terrible ordeal had been forced out of their places, have come back to their natural position. And to show how complete and enduring my cure has been, I have recovered my lost weight and five pounds more. I now weigh 140 pounds.'"

"We spent \$275 in doctors' fees and other expenses without avail, before beginning the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills," said Mr. Monnell, "and it seems marvellous that my wife, who a few months ago was considered past human aid, has by this wonderful medicine been restored to health and strength." and the Times concurs in the conclusion.

Mr. Monnell is one of the C. P. R. staff of clerks on this point, and he is always willing to tell of the cure effected. But there are hundreds of witnesses to the truth of his statements both in Owen Sound and at Toronto where he resided up to two months ago.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are offered with a confidence that they are the only perfect and unailing blood builder and nerve restorer, and when given a fair trial disease and debility must be vanquished. Sold by all dealers or sent by mail on receipt of 50 cents a box or \$2.50 for six boxes, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y. Be wary of imitations and refuse trashy substitutes alleged to be "just as good."

Quoits in Warfare.

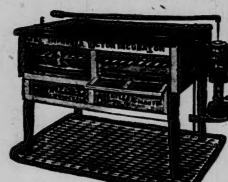
The game of quoits is still popular among certain classes. Few of those who play it are aware that it has a deadly use in India. According to an English officer in that strange, rich section of the British Empire, quoits are used as implements of war by the Sikhs, an independent and very martial tribe in India. "The Sikhs," says he, "have a great variety of weapons. I observed the musket, matchlock, sword, spear of sundry forms, dagger, and battle-axe; but the arm that is exclusively peculiar to this sect is the quoit. It is made of beautiful thin steel, sometimes inlaid with gold. In shape it is like a small, it is wittily round the forefinger, and launches it with such deadly aim, as, according to their own account, to be sure of a man at eighty paces. It appears that they wear these quoits on their arms, and on the topknot (which is peculiar to the Sikhs) of the turban. The edges of the quoits are very sharp, and sure death to all who may be hit by them.

Hope For Us All.

Hogg, the poet, was a shepherd. Falconer, the poet, was a sailor boy. Sir F. Drake began life as a sailor boy. William Cobbett worked on his father's farm. Defoe, the celebrated writer, was a hatter. Inigo Jones, the great architect, was a joiner. Hunter, the anatomist, was a cabinet-maker. Hogarth, the great painter, was an engraver. Henry Fike White, the poet, was a butcher's boy. Hood, the author of the "Song of a Shirt," was an engraver. William J. Y. the famous preacher of Bath, was originally a bricklayer. Allan Ramsey, the author of the "Gentle Shepherd," was a hairdresser. John Opie, who liked painting better than bread and meat, was a sawyer. From the deck of a slave ship John Newton was summoned to the pulpit.

The Improved Victor Incubator.

Our readers will be pleased to learn that the Ertel Improved Victor Incubator and Brooder is now being manufactured in Canada. Our illustration this week shows the Improved Victor Incubator, as it appears filled with eggs and ready for use. Many incubators have been invented of late years, but only a few of them have proved successful because of a failure of some of the points necessary to perfection. Some of the most essential points of a good incubator are the supply of moisture and ventilation; in both of these the Victor is perfect. The heat regulator is simple and unfailing, and the turning of eggs can be done without opening the glass door.



CANADA PATENT JULY 17TH 1894.

The Victor is absolutely self-regulating, is built by first-class mechanics, and of the very best material throughout. It is strong, neatly constructed, and very easy to use. Its manufacturer claims that it is the easiest to operate of all incubators without any exception. Every one is guaranteed, and from the excellent list of testimonials from users of the Victor, we are sure that our readers, who are desirous of securing an incubator, will do well to correspond with the manufacturers and patentees, Geo. Ertel & Co., London, Ont. Their illustrated catalogue, containing full information, can be obtained by sending four cents in stamps.

Needed More Room.

Miss Baym—"I never saw furniture and carpets so cheap. The papers are just crammed with bargains."

Mrs. Baym—"I know it, and there isn't room in this house for another thing."

Miss Baym—"How horrid! I will have to let all those lovely bargains go, or else get married."

The Charlatan and Quack.

Have long cherished their vocation on the suffering beds of the people. The knife has been used to the quick; caustic applications have tormented the victim of corns until the convulsion shaped itself—there's no cure. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor proves on what slender basis public opinion rests. If you suffer from corns get the Extractor and you will be satisfied. Sold everywhere.

Queen Victoria's footmen wear wigs which have eight rows of curls, whereas those of the Prince of Wales are allowed seven rows, and those of the Lord Mayor of London are allowed six only.

What a Prominent Merchant Says.

I take pleasure in adding my testimony of the good effects I have received from St. Leon Water. I have been using it for some years, and consider it a wonderful regulator and the most perfect water on this continent. Owing to the very uncertain condition of our city water I very rarely drink it, preferring to buy St. Leon, rather than risk my health in drinking water the purity of which is nearly always questionable. James G. Gilles, 331 Yonge street, Toronto.

The marriage ceremony of a Japanese bride is not complete until she washes the feet of the bridegroom.

Catarah—Use Nasal Balm. Quick, positive cure. Soothing, cleansing, healing. A. P. 745.

Thousands of Dollars.

I spent trying to find a cure for Rube Bhemum, which I had 15 years. Physicians said they never saw so severe a case. My legs, back and arms were covered by the tumor. I was unable to lie down in bed, could not walk without crutches, and had to be carried twice a day. I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and soon I could see a change. The flesh became more healthy, the sores began to heal, and the tumor fell off. I was soon able to give up bandages and crutches, and a happy man I was. I had been taking Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, humors, jaundice and skin diseases. Try it!

Hood's Sarsaparilla.

For seven months, and since that time, 2 years I have worn no bandages whatever and my legs and arms are sound and well. S. G. Deary, 45 Bradford St., Providence, R. I.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, humors, jaundice and skin diseases. Try it!

TO ATTEND THE NORTHERN BUSINESS COLLEGE, For either a Business or a Short-hand Course. No one should expect to succeed without a good business training. Announcement Free. C. A. Fleming, Owens Sound.

G. DUTHIE & SONS.

Slate, Sheet Metal, Tile and Gravel Roofs. Sheet Metal Ceilings, Terra Cotta Tile, R. D. Black and Grey Roofing Slate, Metal Cornices, Felt, Tin, Roofing Pitch, Etc. Gutters, Downpipes, Etc., supplied the trade. Telephone 1931. Adelaide & Widmer Streets, TORONTO.

Great North Western Telegraph Company.

OF CANADA.

Direct and exclusive connection with the offices of the Western Union Telegraph Company in the United States and Canada, forer 21 59 in numbers; also through Canadian Territory, with the Anglo-American, Direct and American cables to Europe and countries beyond; and direct connection with cables to West India, Central America, South America and Bermuda Islands.

Get Rid of Neuralgia.

There is no use in fooling with neuralgia. It is a disease that gives way only to the most powerful remedies. No remedy yet discovered has given the good results that invariably attend the employment of Polson's Nervine. Nervine is a positive specific for all nerve pains, and ought to be kept on hand in every family. Sold every where, 25 cents a bottle.

Where the Cost Comes.

Philosopher—"The only thing that can make any man, rich or poor, perfectly happy, is love, and love costs not a penny." Practical Man—"True, but keeping the loved one in clothes costs like the Old Nick."

WINES FOR EVERYBODY.

French Treaty—Breed Making Wines.

The Bordeaux Claret Company have over twenty thousand dozens of Claret, Burgundy, Sauternes, Ports, Sherries, which they are offering at \$3 and \$4 per case of 12 large quart bottles. All guaranteed pure, sound, and imported direct from the vineyards of France and Spain. They are not common washed-out wines but are old, rich, generous, genuine, fruity wines; sold on their merits only and not on a label or brand—brandolatry will soon be a thing of the past. Nearly every well family in Montreal have tried them and will now use no other. All first-class physicians recommend them. Our cellars are open to the public and we guarantee satisfaction. Ask your wine merchant or grocer for them, or address for price list, Bordeaux Claret Company, 30 Hospital St., Montreal. Telephone 1394.

The actual swallow sea shells and their inhabitants, and when inconveniently by the presence of the hard substances, simply turn themselves inside out like a stocking and get rid of the intruding shells in this way.

CURE THAT SHILOH'S CURE.

It is sold on a guarantee by all druggists. It cures Incontinent Consumption and is the best Cough and Croup Cure.

CANADIAN PATENT FOR SALE. 3400 thing superior in "Sled 300." Address R. H. JORDAN, Wayneburg, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED.

For the latest and best line of Books and Tracts, Canadian, all sizes and prices, liberal. Write for circulars. William Briggs, Publisher, Toronto, Ont.

VALUABLE CANADIAN PATENT for sale in Wood Trimming Machine, at bargain. CHARLES NERACHER, Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED—OFFICE MANAGER in every City and County. Fortune for good Agents. Address, D. A. EVANS & CO., 271 College St., Toronto, Ont.

Rob Roy Cigar.

I'm not because I'm Scotch but you can smoke a better Cigar than "ROB ROY," They cost 5c. but I get 3c. of them for a quartet.

EMPIRE TOBACCO CO., MONTREAL.

CANANOE DRY EARTH CLOSET.

Every home should have one. Endorsed by all Doctors and Scientists. PRICE \$5.00. Manufactured by CAN. GEAR CO.

HORNS MUST GO.

The Laxill Dehorning Clipper will take them off with less trouble and less pain than any other way. Send for circular giving prices, testimonials, etc.

S. S. KIBBALL, 377 Craig Street, Montreal.

SAUSAGE CASINS.

For the best quality of sausage, contact right prices. Park, Blackwell & Co. Ltd. Toronto.

HAST LAKE METALLIC ROOFING CO.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE. STEEL SHINGLES. JUST ISSUED.

STANDARD ANTHEM BOOK.

Edited by A. S. YOGT. Organist Jarvis St. Baptist Church, Toronto. Price, Single Copies, \$1.00; Per Doz., \$10.00. PUBLISHED BY WHALEY, ROYCE & CO., 15 YONGE STREET, TORONTO, ONT.

GRANBY RUBBERS.

Better this season than ever. Everybody wants them. Every dealer sells them. They wear like iron.

WALTER BAKER & CO.

The Largest Manufacturers of PURE, HIGH GRADE COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES. On this Continent, have received HIGHEST AWARDS from the great Industrial and Food EXPOSITIONS in Europe and America. Unlike the Dutch Process, no Alkalies or other Chemicals or Dyes are used in any of their preparations. Their delicious BREAKFAST COCOA is a perfectly pure and soluble, and costs less than one cent a cup. SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE. WALTER BAKER & CO. DORCHESTER, MASS.

Don't Forget.

that when you buy Scott's Emulsion you are not getting a secret mixture containing worthless or harmful drugs. Scott's Emulsion cannot be secret for an analysis reveals all there is in it. Consequently the endorsement of the medical world means something.

Scott's Emulsion.

overcomes Wasting, promotes the making of Solid Flesh, and gives Vital Strength. It has no equal as a cure for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Consumption, Scrophula, Anemia, Emaciation, and Wasting Diseases of Children. Scott's Emulsion, 5-cent bottle. All Druggists. 50c. & \$1.

FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEAR DUNN'S BAKING POWDER.

THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND. LARGEST SALE IN CANADA.

THE MONEY-MAKER KNITTING MACHINE.

ONLY \$10.00. ASK YOUR SEWING MACHINE AGENT FOR, OR SEND 30 CENT STAMP FOR PARTICULARS. PRICE LIST, SAMPLES, COTTON YARN, ETC. THIS IS GOOD FOR \$2.00 SEND TO CREELMAN BROS. MFG. GEORGETOWN, ONT.

Have You Caught Cold? Are You Coughing?

GO TO YOUR DRUGGIST AND ASK FOR Dr. Lavolette's Syrup of Turpentine. The Most Palatable, the Safest and Most Efficacious. For Young and Old. Coughs and Colds, Bronchitis, Grippe, Croup, Whooping Cough, Catarrh. And all affections of the Throat or Lungs. 25c. & 50c. per Bottle. GET IT. Read what those who have used it say: Miss M. Fynn, No. 60 King Street, London, Ont., says: "After using Dr. Lavolette's Syrup of Turpentine this past winter for cough, cold, etc., I highly recommend it as the most effective remedy."

Mr. Jas. T. Gleson, No. 482 York Street, London, Ont., says: "Dr. Lavolette's Syrup of Turpentine is without doubt the most effective remedy for bronchitis I have ever used. My little boy, 3 years old, has suffered for a long time with it; at times, two or three bottles of this wonderful preparation effected a thorough cure. I shall, therefore, recommend it to all my friends."

Your Druggist can procure it from any wholesale house. Or direct from the proprietor J. Gustave Lavolette, M.D. 232 & 234 St. Paul St., Montreal.

Are you WEAK? NERVOUS? TIRED? SLEEPLESS? PALE? BLOODLESS? THIN? DYSPHEPTIC?

you need Schiller's Sarsaparilla Pills.

They make weak nerves strong, promote sound, refreshing sleep, aid digestion, restore lost appetite, are perfect blood and flesh builders, and restore the bloom of health. Sold by all druggists 50c. per box, 6 boxes \$2.50. K. H. SCHILLER & CO. TORONTO.

SPECIALTIES

The following are some of the Specialties I have added to my stock, all made from the prescriptions of well-known physicians—

Iron Blood Pills,
35c. a Box.

Tansy, Penny Royal,
Cotton Root
Pills,

Best Female Pills in the World
—\$1.00.

My own Sarsaparilla with
Iodide of Potash—\$1.00.

Pills by Mail on Receipt of Price.

W. W. BOLE.

The Moose Jaw Times.

FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1895

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Mr. D. McMillan visited Regina this week.

Mr. Hamilton Lang visited Regina on Monday.

Laurier will stand for election in Saskatchewan.

Messrs. Hitchcock, and Ross went west on Wednesday.

The A. O. U. W. Grand Lodge is in session at Regina this week.

Mr. and Mrs. James Cline returned on Tuesday from Chatham, Ont.

The lunar eclipse on Sunday night last was very distinctly visible at this point.

Mr. McInnis holds a meeting at Regina to-morrow, to which both his opponents have been invited.

W. Armstrong returned on Saturday from Orangeville, Ont., where he had enjoyed a three-months' holiday.

Campbell, the Whitewood forger and embezzler, was sentenced to three years at Stony Mountain penitentiary.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Crapper, of Regina, spent Tuesday and Wednesday here as the guests of Mrs. Withrow.

Three more meetings of the Quad rille Club will be held to-night and on the succeeding two Friday nights.

Miss George Rogers, of Regina, daughter of Land Inspector Rogers, is paying a visit to Mrs. G. M. Annable.

The Moose Jaw bonds have at length been sold. The Confederation Life Co. are the purchasers, and the price is 97.

Mr. McInnis visited Swift Current last Saturday, where he held a meeting and received gratifying assurances of support.

The Portage la Prairie Liberal has donned a new dress which is quite "fetching." The Liberal has designs upon some Patron hearts in its district;—but Patrons don't admire coquettes.

Cochrane carried the Conservative Convention at Calgary on Wednesday, which has occasioned a bad split in the ranks, and an opposing faction purposes holding a second convention to nominate Davis.

D. Wyse, until lately a partner of John Naismith, rancher, was yesterday arrested by Const. Walker, on complaint of Mr. Naismith, charged with seduction. The prisoner was conveyed to Regina, and will appear for preliminary trial here on Friday, 22nd March. T. C. Johnstone will defend.

H. J. Woodside's concluding article on "Curling in the North West" appears in *Outing* for March, and is illustrated by cuts of representative curlers, such as J. W. Smith's Regina rink, Flavell's Lindsay (Ont.) rink and a group photo taken by Mr. Woodside at the Winnipeg Granite rink two years ago.

A subscriber at Grand Forks, Dakota, asks whether Alaska belongs to the United States or Canada. Truth compels us to state that our neighbors own Alaska, which by geographical position was destined to form a portion of Canada; and that the probability is, if Canadians remain as apathetic as they are at present respecting Newfoundland, that Uncle Sam will sooner or later possess himself of Newfoundland also.

The trial of C. Vigar for using firearms against Indians continued on Friday, Saturday and Monday, and resulted in acquittal. Immediately a fresh charge was laid on behalf of an Indian not included in the first. The second case was called on Wednesday. By permission the charge was amended to one of common assault. Magistrate Green found the prisoner guilty and imposed a fine of \$15.00 and costs. The counter charge of assault against Aspidin et al was withdrawn.

Mr. Jno. Spicer was in from Park-beg this week.

D. J. McMillan has gone to his home in Cincinnati.

Mrs. Munson, of Regina, is visiting with Mrs. John Bellamy.

R. W. Timmins returned on Tuesday from a visit to Eastern Assiniboia.

C. A. W. Stunt is attending the A. O. U. W. Grand Lodge meeting at Regina.

\$1.00 will be accepted from new subscribers for THE TIMES from now until 1st January, 1896.

The fourth annual convention of Christian Endeavorers in the North-West Territories will be held here April 12-14.

Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Thomson, arrived home on Tuesday from St. Marys, Ont., where they spent the winter.

The Regina Agricultural Society has passed a strong resolution protesting against the proposed date for the Territorial Fair. The general feeling in Assiniboia is that the selection is unfortunate.

Revival services are being held in the Methodist church. Rev. Mr. Stacey is at present being assisted by Rev. Mr. Laycock, (a brother of Mr. Laycock, school teacher) who arrived from the east on Tuesday.

Mr. Morrison, of the Buffalo Lake Mission, filled the Presbyterian pulpit here on Sunday. Rev. Mr. Ledingham purposes leaving Moose Jaw at an early date, and will possibly enter upon foreign mission work. The congregation has requested Presbytery to furnish pulpit supply.

Seed Grain.

Mr. Davin has issued a special edition of *The Leader* to acquaint settlers with the fact that he is the man endowed with power to receive applications for seed grain.

The Moose Jaw Agricultural Society, which is managing the matter in this district, will send applications in duplicate—one to Mr. Davin and one to Land Commissioner Smith.

The Delinquent for April

Is called the spring announcement number, and is an excellent specimen of this most popular woman's magazine. Supplementary to the regular issue of patterns there is a timely article on Bicycling, with illustrations of Cos tumes, that will interest all lovers of the wheel. The papers on the Voice, which were interrupted by the illness of the author, are resumed; and there is begun a most practical series on Preservation and Renovation, the first instalment treating of the Putting Away and Care of Furs. Belle Pearson Springer writes forcibly on Typesetting as an Employment for Women; and Sara Miller Kirby gives further instruction in Kindergarten Teaching. Around the Tea-Table is bright and entertaining. Mother and Son is earnest and instructive, and a novel Salmon-gundy Party suggests a delightful evening's amusement. There is also a review of the Newest Books, some Instrumental Music and an Easter Carol.

ABOUT TUESDAY'S MEETING—

It is said that considering it was a "Grand Conservative Rally," it was significant that at the close, though the names of both McInnis and Hitchcock were heartily cheered, there was not even a call for cheers for Davis; and that the vote of confidence in Mr. Davin that was to have been expected from a Conservative rally was conspicuous only by its absence. The rally was not evident. Conservatives can rally, but they are not rallying to any extent for Davis.

And it is said that the chairman paid a most unequivocal compliment to Ross, by complaining that he had turned a "Davin meeting" into a "Hitchcock meeting," and by acknowledging that Ross had landed a series of most effective blows on the neck of the "invulnerable Davin."

And it is said that Davin by consuming three hours of the time did not act any too fairly towards McInnis—that in fact it savored strongly of a "jolt" to squeeze McInnis out—for which it must be stated in justice to Mr. Baker, that he could in no wise be rightly held responsible.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
—DR.

PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Parkbeg Pointers.

PARKBEG, March 12th, 1895.—A. Johnson left for Pasqua on Thursday.

Mr. Bradshaw was in town on Thursday.

Miss Hamilton left for Chaplin Tuesday.

The Misses Colenutt arrived from Moose Jaw on Friday.

We are sorry to say that our oldest neighbor, Mr. and Mrs. John Irvine, have moved to Chaplin.

J. Spicer left for Moose Jaw on Friday.

Joseph Lett and family from Alvinston, Ont., arrived on Tuesday.

Our new milkman is doing a good business just now, but he needs watching at one end of the route.

On Saturday last a sleighload of Parkbegites drove up to Huerock Ranch to celebrate Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Colenutt's silver wedding. After supper, at which everybody did ample justice, the evening passed pleasantly with games, etc. At twelve o'clock precisely the party all started singing hymns. Everyone present gave a present of silver. The corresponding and THE TIMES wishes Mr. and Mrs. Colenutt long life and prosperity.

If it takes two people one hour to carve one turkey, how long will it take three people to carve one third of a turkey, if there is no wish some?

THE UNKNOWN

Swift Current.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

SWIFT CURRENT, March 13, 1895.—It is understood that a change in the post office will soon take place. Several applicants are doing their best for it.

Mr. Goodwin, of C. P. R. dining hall, spent a few days in Moose Jaw and Winnipeg last week.

Mr. McInnis, Patron candidate, addressed the electors of Swift Current on Saturday night. A large crowd turned out to hear his views.

Neil McDonald spent a few days in Regina this week.

Miss Haigh and Messrs. Fenton and Haigh are taking in the carnival at Maple Creek to-night.

Mrs. Fenton is visiting her daughter in Medicine Hat this week.

Mr. Clarke and family, of the C. P. R. engineer staff, left Portage, are visiting his sister, Mrs. Sanders.

Messrs. Sanders, Nelson and Reid are taking in the Conservative convention at your town held on Tuesday.

Mrs. Palmer left on yesterday's express to join her husband in Regina.

Frank Goodwin is on the sick list.

Mr. Chas. Reid and daughter are visiting the city.

Mrs. Thos. Bradshaw leaves on Friday for Carberry where she will visit her old friends.

Walter Richardson, while attending McInnis' address on Saturday evening, was over come by the heat of the room and is at present in a serious condition, but it is expected that when he hears Davin or Hitchcock he will likely recover.

Jno. K. McInnis,

PATRON NOMINEE.

Will address a Public Meeting at the Moose Jaw Town Hall on

Saturday, March 23, '95,

(AT 12 O'CLOCK).

To which Mr. Davin and Mr. Hitchcock have been invited.

I. M. CHALMERS.

GREAT SLAUGHTER SALE OF WINTER

GOODS AND CROCKERY.

During the month of March we shall offer our entire stock of the above at actual cost. \$14.50 mantles for \$10.00, \$12.25 for \$9.00 and \$4.35 for \$3.00. Dinner sets (100 pieces) former price \$16.50, now \$12.75. China tea sets (44 pieces) \$2.50 for \$5.75. Vases 50 cts, 75 cts, and \$1.00 for 25 cts. Many lines we offer below cost as our stock must be reduced.

I. M. CHALMERS.

ANTHRACITE COAL.

Furnace size, \$9.50

Stove size, 9.50

All orders must be accompanied with the Cash or coal will not be delivered.

Wilson & McDonald.

SHIP US YOUR:

Raw Furs, Hides, Tallow, Pelts,

Wool, Etc.

JAS. McMILLAN & CO.,

INCORPORATED.

EXPORTERS OF FINE NORTHERN FURS,

200-212 FIRST AVENUE NORTH,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

WRITE FOR CIRCULAR

Caron.

CARON, March 13, 1895.—Your correspondent of March 5th had better go into training if he wants to make any more breaks. Your correspondent says, "But piggy had to take a back seat." If he wants to take a back seat, he wants to say so. The challenge is good if he wants to win the belt.

The Miss Colenutt, of Moose Jaw (late of Caron) are enjoying a few days vacation at Blue Rock Ranch, where their parents celebrated their silver wedding on Saturday, March 9.

F. Galey paid Moose Jaw a flying visit.

Mrs. George Hill returned home from Moose Jaw on Friday.

John Wilson returned home from Manitoba looking well.

Homer Lyons is shaking the cards with friends north of Caron; hoe it down, Homer, spring is coming.

A large gathering of friends met at the section house to recognize Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Powell's tin wedding, on Monday evening. A variety of parlor games, were indulged in, viz, Jacob and Ruth, Duster Miller, Cross-questions and Crooked Answers, the Lawyer, Postoffice, &c. Songs and music were on the programme.

New Goods!

New Goods!

WE ARE NOW BUSY

Opening our New Spring

Stock of goods, and will be

able to show you the largest and

best assortment in our lines ever

shown in Moose Jaw. We are

marking those goods at a very low

margin and will be able to quote

you prices lower than the lowest.

M. J. MacLEOD.

I. M. CHALMERS.

GREAT SLAUGHTER SALE OF WINTER

GOODS AND CROCKERY.

During the month of March we

shall offer our entire stock of the

above at actual cost. \$14.50 man-

tles for \$10.00, \$12.25 for \$9.00 and

\$4.35 for \$3.00. Dinner sets (100

pieces) former price \$16.50, now

\$12.75. China tea sets (44 pieces)

\$2.50 for \$5.75. Vases 50 cts, 75

cts, and \$1.00 for 25 cts. Many

lines we offer below cost as our

stock must be reduced.

I. M. CHALMERS.

ANTHRACITE COAL.

Furnace size, \$9.50

Stove size, 9.50

All orders must be accompanied with the Cash or coal will not be delivered.

Wilson & McDonald.

SHIP US YOUR:

Raw Furs, Hides, Tallow, Pelts,

Wool, Etc.

JAS. McMILLAN & CO.,

INCORPORATED.

EXPORTERS OF FINE NORTHERN FURS,

200-212 FIRST AVENUE NORTH,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

WRITE FOR CIRCULAR

Worse Than Rum.

Indigestion spoils more lives than rum. But you think you have "malaria" or "grip," or something worse. The trouble is all in the digestive tract. Ripans Tabules bring a sort of Mil-lennium with them. One gives relief, and their habitual use keeps the whole system in tone. Get them of your druggist.

MECHANICAL.

J. A. MACDONALD,
GENERAL BLACKSMITH,
HIGH ST., MOOSE JAW.

A. WILSON,
General Blacksmith,
HIGH ST., WEST, MOOSE JAW.

TO RENT.

A couple of comfortable furnished rooms, Apply to MRS. MACDONALD, Fairford St.

TEACHER WANTED

For Summerside School District, No. 269, Summer term 1895. State salary per month, \$37.38. SAMUEL GETTY, Secretary, Moose Jaw P. O.

NOTICE!

All parties owing for wintering stock with Naismith & Wyse will take notice that they have dissolved partnership, and will govern themselves accordingly.

JOHN NAINSMITH.

FOR EXCHANGE.

Mr. T. E. McWilliams wishes to exchange a well-bred grade bull, which has been a sufficient length of time in his herd, for one of the same with some person similarly situated. Moose Jaw P. O.

TEACHER WANTED.

Teacher wanted for Buffalo Lake school for the summer term. Duties to commence middle of April. Applications to be in by 30th of March. Male preferred. State salary and qualifications. Apply to C. E. RIGDEN, Secretary, Point Elma.

38-41

James Brass

BRICK MANUFACTURER.

Makes the only Red Brick in

the Territories.

anitoa Street, ———— case Jaw

TERRITORIAL EXHIBITION.

It is specially requested that all farmers having samples of last year's grain yield should, at once communicate with the undersigned. Agricultural Societies generally are requested to put forth every effort to procure the best exhibits obtainable.

The Exhibition will be open at Regina on Monday, the 26th of July, and continue until the 10th of August, 1895.

It has been found that in consequence of the railways requiring all their rolling stock for movement of the Eastern Exhibitions in September the above dates were necessary in order to secure cheap freight and passenger rates.

By order,
R. B. GORDON,
Secretary of Lieutenant Governor,
Regina.

37-38

TENDERS.

INDIAN SUPPLIES

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed Tender for Indian Supplies, will be received at this office up to noon of TUESDAY, 26th April, 1895, for the delivery of Indian Supplies during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1896, at various points in Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

Forms of tender, containing full particulars, may be had by applying to the undersigned, or to the Assistant Indian Commissioner at Regina, or to the Indian Office, Winnipeg. The lowest of any tender not necessarily accepted. This advertisement is not to be inserted in any newspaper without the authority of the Queen's Printer, and no claim for payment by any newspaper not having had such authority will be admitted.

HAYTER BEED,
Deputy Superintendent General
of Indian Affairs.

Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, February, 1895.

37-39

BRUNSWICK

HOTEL,

RIVER STREET, WEST.

Thoroughly refitted, and renovated in every department. House refurbished throughout.

ROOMS LIGHTED WITH ELECTRICITY.

First class Liquors and Cigars. Every convenience for the travelling public.

J. H. KERN, PROP.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Under this head Business Cards not exceeding one inch, ten dollars per annum.

W. M. GRAYSON, Barrister, Advocate, Conveyancer, Notary Public, Etc. Office Main St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T. Agent for the Canada Northwest Land Company, Limited, and the Trustees of Moose Jaw Town Site.

J. G. GORDON, Barrister, Advocate, Etc. Agent for the Manitoba and North West Loan Co. Office, High St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

W. J. NELSON, Barrister, Advocate, Conveyancer. Room 10, Aberdeen House, River St. E., Moose Jaw.

JOHNSTONE & JONES, Barristers, Solicitors, Advocates, Etc. Offices: Cor. South Ry. & Rose Sts., Regina. T. C. JOHNSTONE. FORD JONES, B.A.

A. R. TURNBULL, M.D., C.M. Office in Bole's block, cor. Main and River streets.

D. R. F. SIZE, Surgeon-Dentist. Will visit Moose Jaw on the 29th and 30th of each month. Feb. 29th of month. Satisfaction given both in workmanship and prices. Twelve years professional practice in Ontario, Manitoba and the N. W. Territories.

W. D. COWAN, L.D.S., D.D.S., Surgeon-Dentist, of Regina, (graduate of the oldest Dental College in the world), visits Moose Jaw staying at the Dining Hall on the first Monday and following Tuesday of every month.

SEYMOUR GREEN, Insurance agent; Issuer Marriage Licenses; School Debentures bought; Homestead entries made; Full list of all lands open for entry in the Moose Jaw District. Earns for sale with from 50 to 200 acres under cultivation, easy payments; C. P. R. and Hudson Bay lands for sale. Money to Loan.

I. O. F. Court Moose Jaw, No. 309, holds its regular meeting in Amiable Hall, on the last Tuesday in each month, at 8 o'clock p.m. Every member is requested to attend. Next regular meeting will be held on Tuesday, March 20th.

R. W. Tim